

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, DOMESTIC \$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN75
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC 5 00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN 6 00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 815, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

212 King St. Tel. 119.
FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIPS'
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Or-
ders from the other Islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-
tion made to order

BUMOR SAYS JUDGE ZANE.

Names Him for Chief Justice of
Hawaii.

Persistent rumors are afloat in Hon-
olulu that the question of the Chief
Justiceship of the Hawaiian Supreme
Court will be decided by the appoint-
ment of Chas. Zane, at present Chief
Justice of the State of Utah. One rea-
son for lending ear to this rumor is
the fact that Judge Zane is a warm
friend of Senator Cullom, and a staunch
Republican of the old school. The
rumor first gained notice in the press
by a statement credited to Judge Zane
when Senator Cullom was on his way
home after his labors as a Hawaiian
Commissioner here. It was then stated
that the office would be at the beck and
call of the Judge, but the rumor was
promptly denied by him.

A prominent attorney of Honolulu
expresses his belief that if any outsider
is appointed, Judge Zane will be the
lucky man, as he was the full confidence
of President McKinley. Several years
ago Judge Zane was elected to his high
office by a combined vote of Gentiles
and Mormons, although the latter had
suffered in years past by his rigid en-
forcement of the Edmunds-Tucker act
against polygamy. During his incumb-
ency as Territorial Chief Justice,
Judge Zane sent hundreds of wealthy
and prominent polygamists to the
penitentiary. They were so impressed
with his justice and integrity that they
were the first to vote for his election
as State Chief Justice.

THE TUA TUA.

Inquiries From Many Cities About
Anti-Leprous Shrub.

Since the description of the anti-
leprous shrub was given in this paper a
few months ago, and later in Harper's
Weekly, inquiries having been pouring
into Honolulu from all parts of the
world asking what experiments have
been made with the poison of the shrub
amongst the lepers on Molokai, and
whether it was successful. A gentle-
man of this city, interested in the
shrub, sometime ago received a letter
from a Pennsylvanian asking if the
poison could be used for curing rheu-
matism and erysipelas, and if so he
would like to have some of the poison
sent to him for experiment, and if suc-
cessful he would take the agency for
the United States for the drug.

A letter has just been received by
the same gentleman from Singapore, re-
questing information as to the results
of experiments upon the afflicted ones
here, stating that keen interest was
manifested in the straits settlements in
the shrub, on account of the large num-
bers of lepers there.

PLAN FOR A CREMATORY

Company to Form This
Evening.

SITE ALREADY SECURED

George Castle and F. W. Lowrey are
The Promoters of a Brand
New Enterprise.

Honolulu is to have a crematory. A
meeting is to be held tonight at the
Young Men's Christian Association to
form a stock company to build one.
George Castle and F. J. Lowrey are the
men chiefly interested in the matter.
They have talked it over and deter-
mined to put the project into action if
they can secure co-operation. Accord-
ingly they have issued a call for an in-
vitation to a number of men to at-
tend the meeting tonight to form the
company. They consider the question
of whether or not cremation is a good
thing settled long ago in the affirma-
tive.

Both of these gentlemen said yester-
day afternoon that they were not go-
ing into the matter as a money-making
venture, but because they considered it
a good thing for the city. On the other
hand, it was neither philanthropy nor
charity. The intention was to charge
as low a fee as possible for cremating
or incinerating bodies, pay expenses,
pay a low interest on the stock, merely
enough so that the stockholders could
get some return for their money—per-
haps 10 per cent.

Mr. Castle suggested perhaps even
less; and then to devote the surplus, if
there was any, "to the good of the
cause," that is, improving the build-
ings or putting up new and better
ones.

A site has already been chosen and
a thirty days' option secured on it
from the Bishop Estate. This ground
is at the foot of Sheridan street, and
it will also be at the end of Queen
street when the latter is finished. There
are two styles of furnaces which are
under consideration—one to cost about
\$2,000, the other \$6,100. The promo-
ters of the enterprise fully expect that
their patronage will be little at first,
and that they will have to wait a long
time before the existing prejudice
against this mode of dealing with hu-
man bodies is overcome.

The most intelligent people, Mr.
Lowrey thought, are apt to take up
with the idea sooner than others. It
may be regarded as settled that crea-
tion is the most sanitary method of
disposing of the dead," he said, "and
it remains to see how far in time the
prejudice against it can be overcome
before one can even guess as to what
measure of support from the public the
new crematory can secure. The Japan-
ese in their own country cremate their
dead to a considerable extent, and if
the fee can be made as low as is now
hoped—\$30 or \$35, with a possible re-
duction later to \$25—the poor Japan-
ese may reasonably be expected to pa-
tronize it. They can even bring their
dead on hand-carts, in cases of the
very poor, and save much expense.

The introduction of the crematory,
which can be placed on the site men-
tioned, far from any house, would ob-
viate the necessity of seeking ceme-
teries several miles from town—that
is, for those who chose to take ad-
vantage of it.

The Chinese, on the other hand, will
probably never patronize the crema-
tory in any numbers. They have a
rooted objection to this method of dis-
posing of the dead, and their educa-
tion to other ideas would be a very
long if not a hopeless matter.

As for the Portuguese, there is an
ancient set of instructions from the
Pope in opposition to the principle of
cremation. It is not known whether or
not this prohibition is still in force;
it may have become a dead letter dur-
ing the intervening years. But at any
rate, the tradition against it survives
in the Roman Catholic church, and the
Portuguese may be relied on to go in
very little for cremating their dead.
The sentiment of the natives in the
matter is not known, any further than
that I have talked with one or two who
did not seem to think well of it.

Both Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Castle
seemed to think that the crematory
would grow, slowly or rapidly, into
favor. The experience in this respect
of the Massachusetts Cremation So-
ciety may be of interest, though it could
not be considered to presage a hopeful
outlook for the experiment here. The
total number of incinerations since
the first, on December 30, 1893, is:

1894	87
1895	88
1896	125
1897	159
1898	167

ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Thirty-one Years of Noble Work in the
Development of the Best in
Hawaii's Youth.

Celebrated With Song,
Speech and Ball
Game.

Last evening the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association celebrated its thirty-
first anniversary. With speech and
song the members and their friends

was greeted with delighted applause,
and general enthusiasm.

"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name,"
a song familiar and dear to all pres-
ent, was sung by everybody standing
with great force and spirit. A. J. Coats,
the all-round athlete of the association
followed the hymn with his report of
the physical department, remarking as
a wind-up that he thought the Lord had
as much to do with that branch of the
society's work as any other.

Laughter came when at the end of
his treasurer's report, F. C. Atherton



made a joyous occasion of the recur-
rence of the date of the association's
beginning in the Islands.

Honolulu need not fear for the com-
ing years when so great a proportion
of the rising manhood of the city looks
to the standard of so solid and help-
ful an organization. This society was
designed to cultivate and develop the
physical and mental as well as the
spiritual qualities of young men, and
old men too, for that matter, though
the advisability of "bending the twig"
naturally brings about the preponder-
ance of youths in keeping with the
title of the association.

On the corner of Hotel and Alakea
streets stands a well-built, solid-look-
ing red brick edifice, the property of
the Y. M. C. A. and its home and head-
quarters in Honolulu. In its spacious,
well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-
ordered hall upstairs were gathered
last evening some three or four hun-
dred of the best people of the commu-
nity interested in the work and wel-
fare of the organization.

Above the platform from wall
to wall and from floor to
ceiling, hung, gracefully, draped,
a huge American flag, whose
silken folds displayed to good advan-
tage the silver stars in the field azure
and the alternating white and crimson
bars. Musicians of the Amateur Or-
chestra and the Aeolian Quartette
were seated on the platform, while
just in front of them the officers of the
Association faced the audience.

A great number of the boys were
present, earnest-faced, intent, enthu-
siastic youths, who listened carefully to
the encouraging reports of their lead-
ers, drank in every note of the deligh-
tful vocal and instrumental music, and
joined heartily with their rich, unaf-
fected voices in the songs of praise of-
fered to an all-powerful, all-loving
Providence.

Christians of all denominations filled
the chairs of the hall. All the relatives
of the members of the association were
on hand and a most beneficial and
pleasurable evening was passed.

Anniversary Program.

Music by Wray Taylor's Amateur Or-
chestra opened the program after which
the entire audience rose to its feet and
was led in prayer by the Rev. G. L.
Pearson. Then the Rev. Silas P. Perry
made his report on religious work,
showing the great strides the associa-
tion had made during the last year in
that department. His favorable report
announced that just seventy cents
remained in the Y. M. C. A. strong box.
Scarcely had the laughter died away
when the deep, strong voice of E. H.
Offley to the dainty accompaniment of
a guitar, gave sound to the words of
"Tell Me That You Love Me."

Following the vocal selection, Jus-
tice W. F. Frear read the report of the
educational department, afterwards the

general secretary's report was deliv-
ered by H. E. Coleman. Music by the
Aeolian Quartette was followed by the
address of Walter C. Weedon, the re-
tiring president, which is published in
full below:

The address of the president-elect, T.
Clive Davies, came next and is also
printed verbatim in this article. The
Amateur Orchestra closed the program
with a stirring selection after which
the people adjourned to the parlors be-
low, where a reception was held and
refreshments served.

When all had shaken hands with the
retiring president that was and the in-
coming president and partaken of deli-
cacies prepared for their delight, they
proceeded to the gymnasium where an
exciting game of indoor baseball took
place. The contest between the rival
gymnasium teams waxed hot and ended
by a victory for the evening class. The
teams stand even now and an inter-
esting rubber has still to be played.

Everybody voted last evening's af-
fair a grand success and all went
home feeling happier and better for
having attended the thirty-first anni-
versary of the Y. M. C. A.

President Weedon's Address.

The following is a full text of Pres-
ident Weedon's address:

Members and Friends of the Young
Men's Christian Association: Thirty-
one years ago a band of young men
drafted the first constitution for the
Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu. What a flood
of memories rush to the mind and what
a flow of gratitude comes to the soul
as we gather on this another anni-
versary, and contemplate tonight the
starting point of a generation ago, or
view with calm consideration the van-
tage ground attained, recognizing the
wonderful providence of God in the
way in which we have been led!

From the very inception of this work
to the present time God has brought
us forward in a steady growth, and to-
day this association occupies a broader
field, takes in a wider scope and has
reached a higher point of usefulness
than ever attained in its past history,
and it now stands, both in its accom-
plishments and responsibilities, where
it has never stood before; yet, make me
no boast, for it has much to accom-
plish and is still far below its possi-
bilities. Our motto must yet be
"Move forward, press onward, reach
out."

I ask your kind indulgence and at-
tention while we call to mind the
things of the past, view the situation
of the present, and earnestly con-
template some of the possibilities of the
future.

The first eleven signers of the origi-
nal constitution are still living, ten of
them are domiciled in Hawaii, and
some are present at this anniversary
gathering. This is a remarkable rec-
ord and when the fact was stated at
the International Convention at Grand
Rapids, Michigan, last May, it created
so much surprise that I was asked if
the statement had been correctly un-
derstood.

As laid before you in our last annual
address, our association, in earlier
years, had no abiding home, as dur-
ing the period from its formation in
1869 to 1882 it had occupied the ses-
sion rooms of the Fort Street Church,
the "Gymnasium," Sailors' Home, the
Lyceum and the Bethel Vestry, and in
April, 1883, moved into our present
building as its home.

At the annual meeting of 1873 the
yearly receipts were shown to be \$203.
70, and in the following year \$44.75,
while in 1878 the membership stood at
45, including 10 persons absent from
the country. Then our work consist-
ed in assisting Sunday schools, teach-
ing the Chinese, visiting the asylum,
hospital and prison, working in the
temperance cause and in holding Sun-
day afternoon religious meetings.

Having no house of our own, our li-
brary and reading room facilities were
very meager, but steadily and faith-
fully the membership grew from the
boat until our craft has grown from
the little row-boat to the full-rigged
and well-manned ship, represented in
this present institution and building,
and we trust our next evolution will be
equivalent to the most approved and
modern steamship with all its modern
appliances, kept under full steam to ac-
commodate and carry into God's eter-
nal harbor thousands of immortal
souls of the on-coming generations of
young men. Of this I shall speak fur-
ther along.

From a little band of peripatetics
we have grown to a goodly number,
our membership at the close of the year
being 425.

The association owns this substan-
tial, well located building, with all its
appointments, and the ground on which
it stands; and it affords me pleasure
to announce to our members and
friends that not one dollar of debt is
owing. Our general treasury shows a
balance of 70 cents on hand, thanks to
the treasurer and the chairman of our
finance committee.

This building and the association
stands a noble monument to the gen-
erosity and labors of the men of this
community, and an evidence of their
deep interest in the welfare of young
men.

Our general expenditures for the
year, exclusive of the educational de-
partment, which is kept strictly as a
separate fund, have totaled \$6,075.85;
of this amount \$1,444 comes from mem-
bership fees, while our salary roll ag-
gregates \$3,448.46. Having but a
slight endowment fund and no rental
revenues, you will readily see we have
of necessity to fall back on the gen-
erosity of our citizens and friends in sub-
scription gifts; but it is cheering and
gratifying to know the funds have been
furnished, all branches of the work
have been successfully carried for-
ward and another year is closed free
from debt.

During the year several of our val-
iant workers have been called from
our ranks. C. D. Helm, formerly of
the Advertiser Staff, quietly dropped
away and passed to "the better land."
Dr. C. M. Hyde, who had so long and
faithfully served us in so many de-
partments, and as a member of the edu-
cational committee, returned from a
trip to the States much weakened in
body, and lingering but a short while,
joined the ranks of the redeemed.

John Christopher Gartner, never ro-
bust or strong, gave up active work
about Thanksgiving time, and after
several weeks of lingering illness
passed "over the river" to the other
shore.

Our brother, Henry Waterhouse, Jr.,
left our shores in buoyant hopes of ex-
tensive foreign travel, but was strick-
en down by fever in New York, and on
the 22d of February his spirit took its
flight to the brighter world beyond.

A recent mail brings us tidings of
the departure of Rev. W. A. Gardner
to the Glory-land. He was a member
of our temperance committee, and, al-
though with us here but a year, en-
deared himself to all who met him.
Some of us had known him longer. As
a preacher of the Gospel he was a fear-
less advocate of the truth, a strong
sympathizer with young men, an un-
compromising foe to the liquor traffic.
He resigned his pastorate here and
sought rest at Watsonville, Cal., but
the Lord said "Come up higher."

These have all entered into their
rest and we who yet remain are bid
emulate and copy their noble charac-
ters.

From the reports submitted, you will
have gathered that the past year has
been a busy one for the association.
The building has been open every day,
save a period of three weeks from
January 20th to February 9th, during
the most serious time of the plague. It
has come to serve a most useful pur-
pose in the community, aside from our
own association work, for many of the
societies of the city have had free use
of its parlors and rooms. The Sunday
School Union, Christian Workers,
Strangers' Friend Society, Floral So-
ciety, Housekeepers' League, Commit-
tee of Ministers' Union, Young People's
Society, Boys' Brigade, and others. For
a time Miss Adams engaged the gym-
nasium in the mornings for ladies' classes
in physical culture. The Sal-
vation Army has also had use of our
hall.

The aim of our association work is
to build a four-square, or if you prefer
it, an all-around, fully developed
Christian man, and while much atten-
tion has been given to the physical,
educational and social departments,
there has been no diminution in the
religious work and activities, and this

(Continued on Page Four)

FOR NEW ROAD

Money for Way Around
Diamond Head.

Council of State Takes Up the Mat-
ter—More Funds for Incur-
ables' Hospital.

The hospital for incurables again
figured very prominently in the appor-
tations made by the Council of State
yesterday. A further sum of \$5,000 was
voted for its immediate needs, which,
with the \$1,800 already on hand will
insure the hospital being assisted tem-
porarily until the endowment of \$100,000
is raised by popular subscription. Coun-
cillor Isenberg stood godfather for the
new item, and without loss of time the
item was passed unanimously.

Councillor Robertson also jumped into
the breach at the last moment in favor
of the repairs and additions to the
Judiciary building by converting an
item which read, "Repairs, Furniture,
etc., Government Buildings (all islands)"
\$2,800, to read "Repairs, fur-
niture and additions to Judiciary build-
ing, Honolulu, \$7,000." No objection
was made, and the item passed, Robert-
son smiling over his triumph. When
Bill 2 was in the course of its first read-
ing Robertson argued long and valdly
to have the item read "for the beautify-
ing and enlarging of the Judiciary
building," but the councillors at that
time seemed to think that the building
could take its dose of patchwork repair-
ing for the next two years as it had in
past years. He fought hard for his propo-
sition but was voted down. A change
of heart has evidently come over that
august body, for it voted for the amend-
ed item with a will.

What Councillor Robertson desires in
the new building, is a general change of
interior, in the size of rooms, additions
where they are needed, entirely new
furniture and a complete renovation of
the musty courtrooms.

Minister Young also made a verbal
report on the petition of residents and
property owners beyond Diamond Head
which called for a new road to be built
around the picturesque point, and to
the Government road, and to Isenberg's
road near Waiwalea. The Minister
strongly endorsed the request, but
thought it would be better to build it
along the lower level, rather than the
proposed route suggested in the peti-
tion.

He stated he had gone out to the pro-
posed commencement of the road dur-
ing the forenoon, in company with the
road supervisor and others, and had
arrived at the conclusion that the road
would be a most desirable feature for
that portion of the island. The higher
level road suggested would be an ad-
vantage to tourists who use it merely
for pleasure and to gain a birdseye
view of the natural beauties of the is-
land, but for practical purposes the lower
road would be far better. He did not
believe that \$5,000 would be enough to
build it, estimating it would cost be-
tween \$12,000 and \$15,000. At the least,
the balance for which could be taken
from the appropriation of \$225,000 for
roads in Honolulu. A spur will also be
built off the main road to connect with
Bruner's survey this side of Diamond
Head. The Bishop Estate was willing
to give a strip of land along the beach
for the purpose of the Interior Depart-
ment.

Yesterday's session was attended by
President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith,
Young, and Damon, Councillors Isen-
berg, Achil, Ena, Allen, Ka-ne, Robin-
son, Jones, Nott, Gear, Robertson, Ka-
lulou and Kennedy.

Bills of the Hawaiian Gazette Com-
pany, too late for previous insertions,
were acted upon by the Ministers of the
departments to whom they had been re-
ferred, each reporting favorably. They
were inserted under the proper head-
ings in Act 2, and passed in the appor-
tations.

President Dole called up the third
reading of Act 2 as the order for the
day. A motion to defer the reading of
the Act until today was lost.

Mr. Damon stated that twenty-five
days had already passed since the
Council began its sessions, and an ap-
propriation to cover its expenses would
be a necessary appropriation, and he
therefore recommended that an item
covering \$700 be inserted in the bill.
The item included salary of the clerk
amounting to \$250 for the first twenty-
five days, and bills for typewriting and
extra work on the part of the secretary
which would carry the amount up to a
high figure. Achil moved the item be
increased.

Upon motion, the item of \$700 was
inserted and passed.

Councillor Kenney wanted to know
if a newspaper was supplied to all the
departments of the government and to
the individuals therein, when certain
bills of the Gazette Company were
called up. Minister Damon replied that
in his own office the newspapers were
necessary, and also in the Tax Office
files of papers were constantly needed
for reference.

A batch of Board of Health bills too
late for previous insertion were turned
over to the secretary, amounting to
\$282.52, and upon motion were inserted
in other items by increasing the latter,
thus doing away with the introduction
of entirely new lines in the Act.

The concluding sections of the bill
were read and passed, and the new
grand total of \$1,450,971.44 was upon
motion accepted.

Upon motion the consideration of the
bill as a whole was postponed until to-
day, the Act being referred to the Com-
mittee on Finance to rectify the foot-
ings and grand totals, and bring in a
report at today's session. This done,
the bill will be voted upon, the yeas
and noes being taken for record.

NEW PARTY SOON TO BE

Natives and Portuguese
Allied.

A PLAN TO CONTROL ALL

J. O. Carter is to be Congressional
Delegate and Jim Boyd Mayor,
Say the Royalists.

Besides Republicans, Democrats, Populists and "slab" there will be another party in Hawaii. The natives are to organize a "Native Party" the watchword of which will be "Spoils" and its motto, "No haole man shall rule." This has been settled on within the past few weeks through rumormongering and its approach has been heard for months.

A talk with those who claim to be leading royalists proves that the natives look for a move to lead them out of the land of the haole and into the stamping ground of juicy steaks and fresh oysters on ice. J. O. Carter is picked out as the Moses and the Red Sea which must be crossed and through which he is expected to conduct them. It is their acknowledged ignorance of American politics and of just how to make a fat living out of the game.

A native who stands high among his countrymen and who is said to have great influence among them, said yesterday, "We are going to rule here as soon as the voting power will make the majority the rulers. We are going to ally with the Portuguese and between us we will have numbers enough to control everything. The fact that a reading and writing knowledge of the English language will be a voting qualification will not hurt us seriously. We will have enough who can both read and write English to accomplish all our ends and we will begin a campaign of education at once. It is not hard to learn to read and to scribble enough to pass the bar put up by the bill and in six months all sane and seeing persons of Hawaiian and Portuguese blood will be able to qualify as voters."

"We are going slowly but surely. Already preparations are being made for a meeting here immediately after the bill has passed, of those who are to manage the native party. Some of the most prominent who will gather as soon as the circulars are sent to them and who are making plans to that end, are Charles Williams, of Hamakua, Hawaii; Palmer and Frank Woods, of Kohala; John Maguire, of Kona; and John Richardson, Thomas Clark and A. N. Kopolika, of Maui.

"James Boyd will be the first mayor of Honolulu. He is an officeholder under the present government but is heart and soul with the natives. Jim is out for the job of mayor and has the best chances to get it. J. O. Carter will be our delegate to Congress. He combines the shrewdness and politeness of the haole with the true native spirit, a deep love for the Queen and a hatred for the present government. Carter is to be the guide in political matters and has agreed that only natives are to be considered.

"We know exactly where we stand and despite the opposition of wealth, newspapers, your so-called education and culture, the natives and Portuguese will show you haole just what we feel."

The speaker's tone was one of absolute confidence in his own position and in the truth of his utterances. He talked without being pressed and as if it relieved him of a long-felt need of speaking out his sentiments, hidden for years.

Another royalist who is however connected with prominent white families in Honolulu, said, "F. J. Testa is the power in native circles here. He hates a haole from top to bottom. He has gotten considerable influence over the masses of the Hawaiians by a long-continued course in his newspapers and speech of condemning everything in the white man as bad and by protesting his contempt for the haole. Now Testa is both poor and ambitious. He hopes to be both rich and powerful when his crowd gets in. He can't be bought to change. I don't think a million dollars laid down beside him right now could make him go against the natives. But if he can be anti-haole, pro-native and yet get something tangible he will not stop short."

"Vivas and Camara will run the Portuguese element. They will train them to mass in with us but we will be the head men. Vivas and Camara and a few others of their race will be suitably rewarded for their work. We are talking over matters every day but don't think it time to come out into the open until the bill is passed and we know just what we have to meet. There will be no lack of money as we can get all we need. J. O. Carter and others of his kind will supply the respectability to our movement on the start and when we are in the offices we will run them as well as ever they were run. The natives' day is coming fast and before two months more we will have shown very plainly what we are capable of and what we intend to have."

CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS.

Girvin's Dispositions in Regard to the Other Islands.

Agents have been appointed, and all other arrangements have been made for taking the census on Kauai. James W. Girvin, special agent of the census, was down there last week, and appointed the following agents: For Hanalei, W. E. H. Deverill, George Kellett, Joseph Mahalua and Hiram Anahua; for Kaula, F. K. Deverill and J. H. Kawela; for Lihue, Charles A. Rice, David Kapahee, S. K. Kaeo and J. H. S. Kaiwi; for Koloa, Dr. Philip Waughop and James Kula; for Waima, Hugh M. Coke, H. H. Brodie, W. J. Sheldou and J. D. Cook.

These gentlemen are commissioned to gather accurate information as to the race, occupation, age, nationality, employment, sex, citizenship and so on of all the people in their districts, and also about fisheries, schools, churches and farms. People at Kauai were much interested in the work, and Mr. Girvin received valuable assistance from plantation managers and others. The taking of the census will begin the 1st of June; and as it must be completed within a specified time, Mr. Girvin has provided for each of the five districts of the island a sufficient number of agents to do the whole work in that time. He starts today for Hawaii to select and instruct agents on the big island, whence he will go to Maui for the same purpose, and will arrange while there for the census at Lanai and Molokai. He expects to return about the middle of May.

Accident near Wahi Hea.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kikapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kikapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

TO STOP SALE

Injunction of Kamalo
Stockholders.

Delinquent Shares Owners to Bring
Suit Today to Prevent Auction
Of Their Interests.

A meeting of Kamalo stockholders was held last night in Foster's Hall to consider action to be taken in view of the advertised sale of about 30,000 shares of delinquent Kamalo stock. Those present were some of the stockholders who about three months ago brought suit against the directors, making sensational allegations of fraud in the floating of the stock. A demurrer entered to the suit is now pending. At the meeting last night it was decided that an injunction should be secured against the sale of the stock, pending a settlement of the original suit.

About 15,000 shares were represented in the meeting. W. A. Henshall acted as chairman and R. M. Duncan as secretary. Attorney George A. Davis, who, with Henshall, is associated with Paul Neumann in the case, was also present to advise the stockholders. Director Hitchcock, the only member of the Kamalo board who sides with the complaining stockholders, also attended the meeting.

Most of the time was occupied by discussion of means of procedure to prevent the directors from getting hold of the delinquent stock by means of the advertised sale. Those present were unanimous in a decision to fight to a finish over the alleged unlawful appropriation of \$35,000 by the promoters who organized the company. It was decided that those interested in the suit would oppose the proposed agreement between the Kamalo and American Sugar Companies, which, it was stated, must be ratified by stockholders before it became valid.

An assessment of two and a half cents per share on all present was levied for the expenses of the injunction proceedings. The attorneys will prepare papers at once, asking the courts to stop the sale of delinquent stock until the suit already brought has been settled. If the demurrer now before Judge Stanley is sustained, the pleadings will be amended and the contest carried on by the attorneys stated.

Director Hitchcock stated that on Tuesday he had demanded, as a stockholder, that he be allowed access to the books of the company and had been refused, and that this alone was enough grounds for the courts to grant an injunction stopping the sale.

DOCTOR MAXWELL WILL LEAVE HERE

The Distinguished Director of the Experimental Station is to Go
To Queensland.

Hawaii is to lose the valuable services of Dr. Walter Maxwell. He will take employment from the Queensland government in six months. His work will be to establish experimental stations in the interest of the sugar industry in Queensland, which at present is at a low ebb. "The government," said Dr. Maxwell yesterday, "adopted my recommendation to establish three experimental stations in three different districts. My office will be the director in chief of all the stations with assistant director and staff at each one. Also, I am to act as agricultural adviser in general to the cabinet of the government of Queensland."

"I have really nothing more to say about this matter, for I assure you that my thoughts are chiefly occupied with the work and responsibilities in prospect."

"Concerning leaving Hawaii, I need hardly tell you that I have some very strong reasons for regret. I have thoroughly enjoyed the work that I have had to pursue, the results of which I must leave others to judge of. But you may be quite sure that Hawaii's interests and prosperity are a subject that will be always very close to me."

PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners Make a
Biennial Report.

The New Olaa Tract and Squatter's
Claims are Dwelt on
At Length.

In the report of the Commissioners of Public Lands for 1898 and 1899 which has just come from the press, lengthy reference is made to the "New Olaa Tract" and the claims of squatters. The report says:

"The principal tract surveyed during the period for settlement purposes was the new section of Olaa in Puna, Hawaii, containing about 20,000 acres. This land was surveyed under the supervision of E. D. Baldwin, and was laid out into 406 lots, in general of 50 acres each, much care having been given to all the details of the work, including the location and profiling of all roads."

"The report of Mr. Baldwin on this survey as given in the report of the Surveyor General is a clear and satisfactory statement of the work done. These lots were advertised to be sold under special conditions September 24, 1899, said sale being further postponed, and indefinitely withdrawn after receipt of the Executive order of President McKinley."

"The special conditions under which these lots were offered provided for a term of residence, and for a series of easy payments extending at option of purchaser over a period of ten years, and were specially intended to provide easy terms for bona-fide settlers while discouraging as far as possible the mere speculator. The great advance in value of the lands in the old Olaa section, following the new sugar enterprises established there, stimulated to an unusual degree the desire to obtain possession of the new lands by any means; to this, rather than to an eagerness to establish homes in the wilderness, may be attributed the squatter movement of which much has been heard."

"Reliable information of recent date shows that the so-called squatters do not live on, or otherwise occupy the lands claimed by them; that the shacks put up on the lands are but the pretense for houses, and the Japanese sent in to build the shacks, represent the extent of cultivation. In other words that the 'Olaa squatters' are not even the genuine article, but are probably fairly represented by the Honolulu resident engaged in active business who informed the writer that he was in it (the 'squatter' movement) because the experiment didn't cost much and might pay well if it worked all right."

"It is to be hoped that this promising tract may yet be taken up by bona-fide settlers who are willing and glad to comply with the reasonable conditions originally proposed."

"The lands laid out during the period, have been what has heretofore been known as the elevations of 1,000 and 2,000 feet, or what has heretofore been referred to as the 'coffee belt.' The damper put upon the coffee industry by low prices and disappointing results in localities where much was expected, will doubtless turn more attention to the class of lands that might be suited to general farming purposes, more particularly to those lands at higher elevations, where much less expense is required in the way of clearing, and where the climate and soil seems especially adapted to the raising of fruits, vegetables, grain, etc."

"A considerable amount of land of this nature is at the disposal of the government, and it is hoped that in this direction some opportunity may be found for persons of limited means."

"A large area of public lands too rough for other cultivation, but with soil and climate suited to growth of rubber trees, is found on nearly all the islands. The establishment of this or some kindred industry would give new value to a class of public lands large in amount, and now practically unused."

"During the biennial period there were 322 separate transactions involving 23,005 29 acres, valued at \$124,311 15. Of these, 234 transactions, covering 15,334 26 acres, and valued at \$78,126 86, were made after July 7, 1898, and are therefore affected by the executive order of President McKinley referring to Hawaiian lands."

There were 94 patents issued for Olaa lands involving 12,121 21 acres, valued at \$43,861 92. These sales were made at values appraised in the land act.

"The right of purchase lease system has shown itself the favorite for persons of small means, and following these the special agreement sales at auction have been in favor. These latter have been of much service to those who could not comply with a residence condition, and allow the imposing of conditions to check the taking up of lands with purely speculative motive."

"Fourteen auction sales, for cash, of government land have been made during the two years, involving an area of 624 24 acres valued at \$24,809."

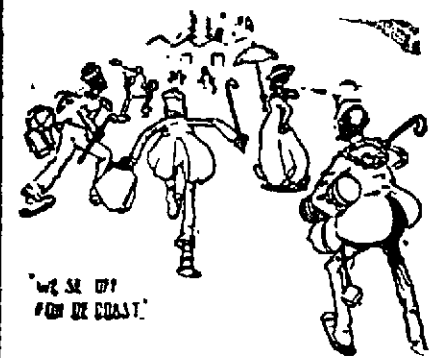
"Twenty-one new sales of lands were made during the two years involving 28,840 86 acres at an annual rental of \$9,219. Of these, four were of lands never before under lease and nine of them were made after July 7, 1898. The longest term is for twenty-one years."

"The public land available for the purposes of the land act during the period 1900-1901, are 25,000 acres of surveyed land in the 'coffee belt,' or from 1,000 to 3,000 feet elevation; 10,000 acres of unsurveyed lands in this belt, 20,000 acres of unsurveyed second class agricultural land 100,000 acres of unsurveyed pastoral lands of various grades, and 150,000 acres of unsurveyed high forest and agricultural land."

The auxiliary pump is likely to be installed at Beretania street very soon, if Superintendent Andrew Brown can manage it. He wants to begin on the foundations for the new pump without waiting for President McKinley's approval of the appropriation bills, so as

HOGAN'S NEGRO MINSTRELS WANT A BIG SLICE OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PILE

Hogan's Negro Minstrels want about all the money the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company can conveniently spare. Twenty-nine minstrels have



Minstrels Go to Take Ship.

stop even there, but went to the ships purser and made known their desire for accommodations to him, offering to pay first-class rates, and that he was as hard-hearted as the others. Then they asked everybody in sight who might have anything to do with the steamship company, for first, second, third or any other class passage. They sent their attorney and he delivered their message in legal form, but all to no purpose.

They say the steamship had ample room for them, and that the Miowera carried passengers who applied for accommodations long after they had. The minstrels declare that "they are informed and believe it to be true, and

therefore allege that the refusal to accept them at said time as passengers on said steamship upon the voyage was due to the fact that they were persons of color, of African descent, and to no other fact."

On account of the steamship's refusal to accept them the petitioners argue that the refusal caused them "great humiliation, shame, pain and mental suffering, and that they will of necessity be put to a great loss of time and money, trouble, expense, inconvenience, physical pain and mental suffering."

On March 15 they set foot on Hawaiian soil after receiving permission from the agents of the steamship company here to tarry a while. They say that it was agreed then that they were to be taken on to Victoria on the Miowera and they did just what the Board of Health and the company asked them to do in the way of quarantine requirements. Each dusky bean and belle paid \$2 for a dose of prophylactic and on April 11, at the direction of the company, sent their belongings to the wharf, where everything was fumigated. That afternoon they were told by the agents that they could not go.

They then demanded of the Miowera's captain that he take them, but he too said nay, and they aver that he said, "Yes, we are taking passengers but cannot take you."

The minstrels say that they did not

get the pump at work under a temporary roof. The pump, by the way, will be a Worthington, capable of lifting 5,000,000 gallons a day 530 feet, but able also to run at half speed on half coal. It happens to be immediately available, having been ordered for one of the plantations which does not now want it. The water from this pump will go to the people along the slopes of Punchbowl and the other upper levels, presumably through most of the present Nuanu system; but it will not be mingled with Nuanu water.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. —The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

And so they demand \$20,000 each. Marshal Brown served the papers on T. Rain Walker yesterday, and the trial will come off at the May term.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

Waiting for a Verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

waiting for a verdict.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.—

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.

PROHIBITION IN HAWAII.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, who usually strikes a key-note in any discussion which enlists his moral or intellectual powers, says of prohibitory liquor laws that it is unwise to impose them on a community where public sentiment is averse to their enactment.

The reason why is that they could not be enforced and would soon encumber the statute books. With many people there is a superstitious fancy that laws in some degree enforce themselves and that if a morally desirable statute is put on the books it achieves a desirable end. Nothing could be more misleading. Even a law so basic as that which confers the Federal suffrage upon the freed blacks is made a dead letter in the Southern States of the Union simply because the white people won't have it. Various "blue" laws remain in technical force but without legal efficacy. They are to all intents and purposes dead because the people they were framed for refuse to obey them. When things reach that pass in a country where moral legislation is not to be enforced by the bayonet, the only thing for the law-making power to do is to bow to the popular objection—and after that to see that no more attempts are made to fly in the face of it.

If there is one thing the experimenting with prohibitory liquor laws has proved it is that in no community where the majority or even a large minority of the residents want to use spirituous or malt beverages can they be deprived of them. The "drug stores" of Maine, the "blind pigs" of South Carolina, the "speak-easys" of Iowa tell their own story of evasion. Speaking of Maine, which has had prohibition on its statute books for a great many years, the arrests for drunkenness run from 12,000 to 15,000 annually despite the fact that every illicit seller conceals as many of his tell-tale customers as he can. We admit that there are places in Maine and other prohibition States where a drink of whiskey or beer cannot be had for love or money, but they are generally small villages where the teetotal sentiment is solid and vigilant and possessed of the great majority of votes. In the larger places where an active class of liquor men or their sympathizers exists—probably not much less liquor is drunk than the average per capita consumption in wide-open New England towns.

If Honolulu felt on the liquor question as the small Maine towns do prohibition would be as practicable here as it is there. But what is the truth? As Dr. Bishop puts it: "Whatever may be the case with Americans, the British, the Germans and the Portuguese, who form a large element in the community, do not recognize anything morally wrong in the consumption of alcoholic beverages." Nor for that matter do a considerable proportion of Americans and natives and probably 99 per cent of the Asiatics. What we have left in Hawaii is a teetotal residue so small, comparatively, that it could not reasonably hope to enforce a prohibition statute for an hour—no, not with Congress behind it.

What then? We see nothing more practicable than to urge the continuance of the present high license system. "High license," says Dr. Bishop, "is the best we can do here." Time has proved that fact over and over again. Whether this solution will always be the better one depends upon the success of moral suasion in changing the character of our electorate. If the total-abstainers can create a public sentiment here such as they have done in some thousands of small Mainland villages and as may be found in so large a place as Pasadena, Cal., then prohibition will come to us or from us as a matter of course. But anything which omits that preliminary strikes us as it apparently does Dr. Bishop as being a waste of valuable time.

People who start parties with the motto, "No haole need apply," will need to keep a sharp watch of the surrounding kopies.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a right to look back with pride from the vantage-ground of its thirty-first anniversary. The generation in which it has worked owes it much, but the one to come may expect to incur an even greater debt. Under the control of men who are not satisfied with past laurels but who wish to gain fresh ones for their noble institution, the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. promises to broaden its work and extend its helpful influences. Just now a dormitory in which young men may be lodged and fed at low rates is being considered and we can safely assume that it will be built. In fact, there is reason to predict that the association will keep abreast of every opportunity that arises for practical Christian work.

A COLOR LINE IN HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

When Congress amended the suffrage clause of the Cullom-Kibb bill so as to throw the voting privilege wide open, it made an excuse of "Americanism." Demagogues playing to the galleries denounced our property qualification as "un-American." Good men, misled by the specious argument that anything "American" is a remedy for any kind of organic political distemper, followed suit. As a result the Hawaiian Territorial bill has an American voting clause undeniably suitable for Massachusetts or Illinois but so poorly adapted to conditions here that it opens the way for the anti-American party in these islands to get control of the Legislature and municipalities and undo, for the time being, the work of reform and political and moral civilization to which the American party stands committed.

In other words, the proposed suffrage will vest a majority of votes in a class of aborigines and their natural allies who would even restore the throne of Hawaii if they were able to do so; and who, in the Legislature and the field of city government, will carry out, if their present boasts add threats are to be trusted, an anti-American policy of spoliation and revenge. That is the prospect which Congress, in its mistaken zeal, is opening up before the pioneers of American progress in the Islands.

Are these Washington legislators quasi-Bourbons who learn nothing and forget all? We ask the question in the light of the experiences which came of granting the full suffrage in the Southern States to the lately emancipated blacks. Was that a success? Did the blacks of the Republican party, or Americanism scolded, or the cause of civilization profit by it? The net result of that rash experiment in suffrage was to shake the principle of representative American government as by an earthquake throe and establish against all assault the rule of the responsible minority in States, counties and States of the South where the majority is irresponsible and dangerous. Men who now and then assail that condition in the halls of Congress voted to ordain it here—and they did it muzzling the cant of equal suffrage. Equal suffrage, forsooth! When did America ever grant equal suffrage to its aborigines—even its trained and educated ones who live in the haunts of civilization? There are States where suffrage of any kind does not extend to the illiterate or to the very poor. There is a group of great commonwealths where by the active propaganda of the Democratic party and the tacit acquiescence of the Republican party, nearly a million voters, upon whom the Constitution specifically confers the right of suffrage, have been denied the voting privilege by unlawful force. Let us hear no more about equal suffrage being American until the rule "One man, one vote" holds good from Maine to the Apache reservations of Arizona and from Washington State to the cotton fields of Mississippi.

There is no place under the American flag and there never will be one, where white civilization will permit itself to pass under a yoke imposed by alien races. We say so weighing our words. The Hawaiian aborigines who gloat at the prospect of governing and punishing the white owners of these islands are holding festival on the brink of a volcano or on a deceptive shore where the water has been sucked up into a tidal wave which looms beyond the mist. Let them be warned in time. They talk of dividing off with all Polynesians on one side and all white Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese and others who do not admit the right of a native majority to rule on the other. The moment they do, that the volcano will begin to rumble and the tidal wave to move; for be it known by the logic of all American political history when a color line is drawn against the whites the people who draw it are made to mourn the circumstance. If color is to rule any subdivision of American territory that color will be white.

But why draw the color line? The men who are urging the natives to do it are their worst enemies in that they make the virtual disfranchisement of all the natives certain. Wise leadership would bid the natives divide between the two great parties as some of them long ago divided between the two great branches of the Christian faith. There they will find friends and protection and opportunities and white men will see that their chance to vote and to hold office is not abridged. By themselves they can do nothing save to give their demagogic leaders some brief authority; by going into the various parties they can do much to advance their interests and satisfy their pride. For them the doors of the Republican party and the Democratic party will be hospitably open; but for an aboriginal party with the motto, "No haole need apply!" there is a yawning gulf of disaster such as long ago swallowed up the suffrage of the Southern blacks.

A BAD SELECTION.

The Marshal of Hawaii cannot afford to appoint or retain on the waterfront police force of Honolulu or other seaport of this group any man who may derive private gain from the arrest of sailors.

In appointing Mr. Lewis of the firm of Lewis & Turk, owners of and runners for a so-called sailors' boarding-house, men whose unwillingness to "shanghai" seamen in the customary boarding-house way has not yet been established—the Marshal lays himself open to serious criticism. For what does Mr. Lewis want to be a waterfront policeman? Is it to lay hands as an officer of the law on seamen whom he wishes to ship for a private fee? We can think of no other reason, and if that is the one the sooner Mr. Lewis is turned down the better it will be for the reputation of the police department.

Some years ago, before Marshal Brown's time, a boarding-house runner was made a waterfront policeman. He fell into the habit of booking sailors for "investigation." A helpless tar was kept for days in a cell and was then told that he would be let off if he would ship and "leave the country." If he shipped, the waterfront policeman would find him a berth and collect the fee. This fee, rumor said, was divided between the waterfront policeman and the Marshal, with the result that both were able to retire on a competency.

Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Turk has begun his official career by booking a man for "investigation." So far as he is concerned it begins to look like old times. But we fancy that the Marshal, who has a reputation to preserve—one which he depends on to help him get the office of High Sheriff—will not relish the position in which the act of this obnoxious appointee places him. Certainly his friends do not relish it.

The new armored cruisers of the United States are to be very powerful, quite as much so, in many respects, as first-class battleships. These vessels, the California, Nebraska and West Virginia by name, will have the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner with armaments of sixty-six fixed guns each and magazines to hold over four hundred tons of ammunition. The Naval Construction Board has given these ships 13,000 tons' displacement, 23 knots speed and a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. The entire superstructure from a point below the water line will be armored. As the cruiser will rise very high, somewhat like the old three-deckers, they will look larger and more impressive than battleships of the Kearsarge class.

There is nothing in Admiral Dewey's recent course which lessens the truth of the statement he made at Manila a year or more ago that his life training had taught him for politics.

A recent New York Tribune contains the surprising statement that trains on the Trans-Siberian road are more luxurious than those of America. Evidently Russia means to make a high bid for tourist trade.

The Council of State did well to appropriate \$25,000 for a hospital for incurables. Under the terms of Alexander Young's offer the rest of the money ought not to be hard to get. Local philanthropy can find no more deserving object.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's capture of the safe-crackers was shrewdly planned and bravely executed. It added to the public confidence in the Police Department and created the hope that, after all, the Department may be able to take care of our larger criminal class without expensive reorganization.

There are a few white men whom the native politicians want in their party and two of these promise to become rival Moseses. J. O. Carter is sure that he would make a good Moses and C. W. Ashford, who is now somewhat overdue on this beach is also up for the honor. It may be that they will compromise and be Moses and Aaron.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular describing the Lebbeek or Siris tree which grows in Egypt and might be successfully reared in the warmer portions of the United States. The tree is large of trunk, grows to a great height and is deciduous. Any one in Hawaii desiring to raise the Lebbeek tree can get seeds or cuttings from the Department named.

The possibility that Judge Zane of Utah may be made Chief Justice of Hawaii has been often remarked in Mainland papers and even in the Senatorial debates on the Cullom bill. Lately rumors of such a selection have multiplied. The friends of Judge Zane, one of whom is said to be Senator Cullom, insist that an American Judge is needed here to interpret American law. However strained that assumption may be in the case of the judiciary of these islands, it is one that the Washington politicians might easily come to agree with. On that point we shall see what we shall see. It is at least a comfortable reflection that if we have to take an imported Chief Justice we might easily go further than Zane and fare worse.

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic — "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Hakon Hanner, Engineer, Portland, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TWO WEEKS OF CITY'S BUSINESS

Report of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency in Honolulu for the Past Fortnight.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly circular has the following of interest to the commercial world: We feel safe in predicting the complete eradication of the plague in our midst and with its cessation a brighter outlook in our community. There seems to be some apprehension not entirely groundless, amongst the wholesale and jobbing houses, of bad effects from the continuance of quarantine stringencies.

Business was never better in retail lines, boots and shoes, dry goods and staples of all classes, report great activity and steadiness in their respective lines and the effect of past difficulties will soon have vanished.

With the immense amount of building going on, lumber and hardware have received a flush business and the demand is equal to, if not slightly in excess of the supply. The class of buildings seems a slight improvement over those destroyed.

Prices of staple articles are about down to normal figures. Potatoes, beans and vegetables generally being principal among the list. Feed stuffs, hay, etc., have come down in price, and indications are, as we have said, that business here about resumed its ordinary trend. Coal oil is yet in advance of usual figures, due partially to increased cost.

Collectors are very close, and the financial world seems to be pushing with unwonted vigor. Loans are few and hard to obtain, lenders being very choice in accepting security. Sugar remains firm.

Produce Quotations.
Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$25 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$3 to \$4; bran, per ton, \$21.50 to \$22.50; wheat, per lb, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cts; flour, per bbl, \$3 to \$4.50; island rice, \$6.50 to \$7; sugar, 4 1/4; hams and bacon, 14 to 15 cts; sugar peas, 1 1/2, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$12.50 to \$14; Honolulu; California potatoes, 2 to 2 1/2; table fruits, doz., \$2, S. F.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Wing Wo Sing Co., Honolulu, Oahu; H. Flucke & Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

Real Estate.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$472,137. Recorded instruments have been as follows: Ninety-two deeds, \$198,299; 35 mortgages, \$528,782; 29 leases, 34 releases, \$56,661; 4 bills of sale, \$1,650; 6 chattel mortgages; 4 powers of attorney; 2 assignments of mortgage; 4 assignments of lease; 2 no rate given, \$24,261; at 6 per cent, \$425,000; at 7 per cent, \$45,451; at 8 per cent, \$28,250; at 9 per cent, \$2,700; at 10 per cent, \$1,500; at 12 per cent, \$1,600. Total, \$528,782.

JUDGMENTS.—Hiroi Cholchit vs. Lily Spencer, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$33.55. P. H. Burnett vs. F. J. Cross, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$27.25. W. L. Disney vs. James Chamberlain, defendant, Enterprise Planting Mill, garnishee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$30.10. Camara & Co. vs. Home Bakery Cafe, defendant, F. J. Jockey, garnishee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff for \$35.37.

IMMIGRATION.—Following are the arrivals during the past month: Arrivals—Foreigners, 48; Japanese, 5; total, 53. Departures—Foreigners, 169; Hawaiian, 4; Japanese, 21; Chinese, 48; total, 242.

EXCHANGE.—Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American, Atlantic Coast, 1 1/2 per cent; Pacific Coast, 1/4 of 1 per cent; British, night, 4 3/4 per cent sterling; British, day, 4 3/4 per cent sterling; German, 24 1/2 per cent mark; Japanese, 50 per Japanese yen; Chinese, 48c per Mexican dollar.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect March 1, 1900: N. W. rough, \$28 to \$35 1,000 feet; selected rough, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000; laths, 70c to 90c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each, 1 1/2 in. by 1 1/2 in.; cement, per barrel, \$1.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$26; cut nails, 30d per keg, \$4.50; wire nails, per keg, \$4.50; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d and \$1.50 from 8d up.

NEW FIRMS.—Emanaka & Co., Ltd., near King, Miss C. K. Hutchinson, Berkeley avenue, Kalih; Yee Lung Puen, Ltd., Grinwood, Richardson & Co., Judd building; David Lawrence, Fort street; Pacific Supply Co., corner Queen and Alakea; Honolulu Sheet Metal Works, Richards street; C. A. Viloria, Kerosene warehouse, Kakaako.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

spiritual work is carried forward under most gratifying conditions. The Juniors and young men of the gymnastic classes regularly enjoying their Bible study. In addition, there are three other Bible classes carried forward. The fall work, camp work and the Sunday afternoon meetings are cared for and have increased in interest and growth, the effort being to bring young men to Christ, remembering, so far as we fall short in this, we fall in reaching the crowning object of our association work.

Our "Review" for October gave the full prospectus of our educational work, and this is brought within the reach of every young man of steady habits who desires improvement and a practical education. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded, and gratifying results have been attained, but we have room for hundreds more young men who are wasting or squandering their evenings foolishly. Noted in this department is the development and advance in literary matters that the new Triangle Literary Club has made. We would also remind you that in the exhibit from the Educational Department sent to Grand Rapids Convention (the entire exhibit of which was a most wonderful revelation of what can be accomplished in the spare hours of young men), the members of our association secured three honorable certificates, and our exhibit was requested for the International Committee's collection in New York city, and was forwarded to them after being exhibited at the association in Cleveland, where it also received much notice.

The Social and Entertainment Committees have done an excellent work in sustaining the attractive features of their departments, and great praise is due them. Especially have the efforts of Mr. Wray Taylor, the indefatigable leader of the orchestra, been helpful and appreciated, and I desire to express to him the thanks of our association for his ceaseless labors.

In May last Mr. A. B. Wood and myself were assigned as our delegates to the Y. M. C. A. International Convention at Grand Rapids, Mich. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood was detained by sickness in Illinois, and I had to do the best I could to represent Hawaii alone.

In the organizing for permanent officers Hawaii was honored by receiving a seat for one of the vice presidents. The assembly was a wonderful one, full of enthusiasm and burning desire for larger and grander victories for King Jesus among young men; \$9,400 was raised and pledged in one night, for sending seven additional missionary secretaries to as many different foreign fields.

As I have made report to our association, I will not weary you with further details. It was at this convention I met brother A. J. Coats, and when later we received word from our secretary that Mr. Brock would leave us in August and we were instructed to select his successor, we visited the workers at Chicago, Cleveland and New York and opened up correspondence at many other points, but the selection centered on Mr. Coats, and after much effort we were fortunate in prevailing upon him to come to Honolulu, accordingly he arrived and entered upon his duties in September last.

We refer you to the results of Mr. Coats' work in the Physical Department. Although a check was given, in the suspension of the work during plague troubles, the classes are full and well attended and the members are an enthusiastic, happy crew. Mr. Coats' labors are not confined to the physical work; he has his Bible class and takes a full share in the devotional work. A fact regarding our Brother Coats is not generally known. He has received a world's record and holds the Y. M. C. A. championship medal as an all-round athlete. Under his leadership the physical work is fully established and the association has cause to congratulate itself in having such a director. We trust he will remain with us until he ripens into a good old age.

Now bear with me a while. As we look at the "modern ship" before mentioned, listen to my plea. God has given us here great opportunities, and as we embrace them greater opportunities arise. Our population is growing apace; we have very peculiar conditions, there being so large an excess of young men in our community. We have said this building and association is a noble monument to the generosity and labors of the men of this city, but the needs cry for more, and as accountable stewards to God we must devise larger things. What shall be done for the hundreds of young men in our midst who have no homes and no home surroundings? The boarding houses are not by any means what is desired. These young men must have society and companionship. Is not the responsibility at our door to provide for them the social hall, the lodging house and the clean, wholesome boarding house, where not only clean food can be procured, but clean, wholesome, ennobling society?

I cannot take too much of your time on this subject, but I know of no investment presenting a more favorable prospect of direct return to every business house in this community than the investment in an establishment of a permanent home as a rooming house and cafe in connection with and under the direct control of our Y. M. C. A., and I commend this subject to every capitalist and business man in the community. I believe the successful work of our association can be laid broader and longer, higher and clearer, in the taking up of this work and placing it on a permanent and enduring basis.

I tell you, my friends, the value of such an establishment, not only to young men, but to the commercial interests of this community is beyond computation or estimate. Here is a grand opportunity for philanthropy. If the friends of this association, the men of these islands, whom Providence has dealt with so bountifully, can be induced to act in concert and in union, and rise to the opportunities, they shall not only stand as a present monument of thoughtful necessity, but become a permanent and lasting blessing to succeeding generations of young

men, who will as surely follow, as that the day follows night.

I would have a building that would provide an income from business stores, the lecture hall or assembly room, library, social rooms, educational class rooms, game room, dining hall, lodging rooms and wheel rooms. Neither would I forget the gymnasium proper, with its running tracks and plunge pools. Some may say this is beyond our reach in Honolulu. We all know that we have in our community more than one person who could accomplish all this and more, and yet not die poor. See what an example Dayton, Ohio, is setting to the world in providing for the hundreds of young men who are without homes in that busy manufacturing city. Even the new building of the Naval Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., is providing lodging accommodations. Why will be first to come forward and out of the abundance of his storehouse, which God has so bountifully supplied, and kindly entrusted to his stewardship; who, I say, will come forward and pay the first \$10,000, as the basis for this grand work? I fancy some one says, "You set no small value on this matter." I do not, because I believe it is one of the grandest possibilities presented to the Christian men of this community, and I believe it can be accomplished. Only agitate! agitate! agitate! Let the entire 425 members of this association catch the fire and zeal, realize what can be done, and set to work about it. (Remember we have not a few substantial financial men among our number) and each one, under organization, pulling, agitating with a definite plan, and the work could and would be accomplished, and in Honolulu, H. I., would be a Y. M. C. A. institution meeting the pressing demands of the present progressive age, which should stand in these seagirt isles as a resting place to many a young voyager on life's journey, and a beacon light to direct him to the haven of eternal peace, and a lasting and perpetual reminder of the forethought and wisdom of generous noble hearts.

I sincerely hope our directorate will take this matter up and develop a plan which shall result in perfect accomplishment.

As I lay down the honors, which for the past two years this association has conferred upon me, I feel that I surrender to my worthy successor one of the most sacred and responsible charges I have ever held, or that there is in this community; and, while I regret that in the busy stir of a busy life, I have not accomplished or done all I desired for this institution, yet I thank the gracious "Giver of all Good" that I have been permitted to take an active part in the affairs of this association, established and carried forward for the welfare and uplifting of young men, and to have been associated with those whose hearts and minds are engaged in the ennobling of young manhood, and the effort to bring young men into the service of King Jesus.

And to you, Mr. President-elect, and to your worthy colleagues, I extend my hearty congratulations in this work to which you are called. My earnest prayer is that the wisdom and blessing of our Omnipotent God be with you, guide and direct you in the coming year, and enlarge and bless all the work of this association to the glory of the Christ.

President Davies' Remarks.

President Davies spoke as follows:

Our annual meetings resemble very much an exhibition of dissolving views. Amongst the other views on the programme, you have just had an address from the retiring president. His last appearance as president resolves itself into the first appearance of the new president, but the latter steps forward with misgivings as he realizes the seriousness of following a president who has so energetically filled the office as has Mr. Weedon. Fortunately for me, Mr. Weedon remains on the board of directors, and I feel sure that I may count on his support to my faltering steps.

I am glad that the day of our anniversary should fall in Easter week—that our year should begin at a time when we are all commemorating the event which alone gives a raison d'être to our Christian association; for if Christ be not raised from the dead, your faith is vain—you are yet in your sins. In this life only we have hope in Christ. We are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.

Our association is a meeting ground of many shades of thought. We have different forms—many of us—of worshipping our God; but I think we are all one worshipping Him in addition as our Risen Redeemer. So in addition to its other advantages, this association affords a place where Christians of many denominations may meet together and work together for their common Master, without in any way usurping the place of the individual churches, and the work which can be done by no one but a church.

While upholding an undenominational Y. M. C. A., perhaps I may be allowed some feeling of pride that as I believe, the association had its origin amongst members of my own church—the Church of England.

And in closing, I appeal to you members on behalf of the officers of the association, for your sympathy and co-operation in the work of this coming year. We ask your assistance in all our departments. In the educational, that the classes may be useful to all who seek to improve their education. In athletics—that they may become more attractive as a recreation and more useful as a means of healthy exercise. In the social and visiting—that our association may become more ready help to the stranger in his loneliness, to the sorrowful in his loneliness.

But do not stop there: We are not Christians or followers of Christ in its true sense as God means it, unless we include the soul with mind and body, in our activity. And we ask for your help therefore, in our religious work—that the Bible classes and services may be maintained with vigor and earnestness, and that the work may not fall upon the shoulders of the few who are responsible for maintaining it. Above all may God's holy spirit signally bless us this coming year, purging from our lives all that is unworthy; helping our secretaries, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coates; that in all that is done here we may worthily magnify His Holy Name.

EVENTS IN FAR CATHAY

Recent Edicts of the Dowager.

A CATHARINE OF CHINA

More Piracy Near Canton—Railway Matters—Travelling Dignitaries—Li Hung Chang.

HONGKONG, March 24.—The Hongkong Weekly Press says: We give below the text of the Imperial Edict of the 9th inst. against the Hanlin. We are indebted to the North China Daily News for the translation and comments:

(1) We have received a memorial from the Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy and his colleagues, denouncing the conduct of certain members of this learned body of literates. The Hanlin Compiler Kuei Tu (Manchu) is charged with having pocketed Government money granted to him to encourage international commerce; a task which, up to the present moment, the accused Compiler can show nothing for, thereby wasting the public funds. The said Kuei Tu is hereby handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty. The Hanlin Compiler, Chou Hsien, now on leave of absence at his home (in Soochow) is charged with having been boastful and arrogant in conduct and speech, regardless of the dignity due to his high rank. He is hereby commanded to send in his resignation and he is further ordered to be placed under the strict surveillance of the local authorities of his native town. The Hanlin Compiler, Chen Ting, a native of Hunan, is accused of being crafty, low and false; a man addicted to unorthodox and pernicious doctrines. A book, of which he was the author, commenting on the government, is charged with containing many treasonable ideas. He is hereby ordered to be cashiered, and the Hanlin Academy is further commanded to hand the accused to the Board of Punishments to be sent under guard to his native province, the Governor of which shall imprison him for life in the provincial jail. The same sentence is hereby awarded the Hanlin graduate, Wu Shih-tsao (a native of Yunnan) whose nature is charged with being the same as the cashiered Hanlin Compiler Chen Ting aforesaid. With reference to the Hanlin Compiler Shen Peng, who, after making his extraordinary and crazy charges against Jung Lu and Kang Yi left Peking for his native city of Changshu (near Soochow) and who has been reported by acting Viceroy Lu Chuan-lin to have already been arrested, we hereby command that the said Shen Peng be also imprisoned for life in the provincial jail in Soochow. The three Hanlins last mentioned especially deserve their punishment owing to their disreputable and ungentlemanly conduct. Finally we command the Chancellor of the said academy to carefully watch the conduct and characters of the other members of the academy and denounce such as deserve to be punished.

The Empress Dowager.

The failure of her long contemplated coup of the New Year has not improved the temper of the Dowager Tse Hsi, and a condition which may be best described as a reign of terror prevails through the Empire. Seen far above the ignoble crowd of paralyzed satellites who form her ministers, the figure of the woman Tse Hsi stands out as that of some savage but hungry pack of prey, surrounded by a hungry pack of parasites, whom the roar of the grander beast is sufficient to send packing in mortal terror. If, however, the physical aspect of the Dowager Empress be that of a beast of prey, her mental attitude is on a similar level; and she has been recently seeking to extend her instinct of terrorism into quarters where, from the nature of the case, it must recoil on herself. She has taken stock of the craven crowd of intriguers who constitute the bureaucracy of China. From them she knows she has nothing to fear; they have been so accustomed to be led that they have forgotten how to think for themselves; besides, they are ready to sympathize with her in her reactionary policy, more especially in her hatred to foreigners and foreign institutions, for have they not in their own persons felt the bitter sting of the foreigner, who would deprive them of those little perquisites of office which ever since the days of the Master himself have ever appertained to the holder? The dislike of the foreigner, which was at first a mere sentiment, has lately grown into a hallucination, which haunts the Empress waking, and disturbs her sleeping hours; and it is sufficient that any one of her retinue should have had dealings, however innocent, with an outlander, especially if that outlander be an Englishman, to incur her enmity and become a marked man. The case of Weng Tung-ho is a marked instance of this peculiar phase of mind, which shows how unbalanced has become her intellect. Weng was the teacher of the late Emperor, and in his day was known for his conservative proclivities. He was a man faithful to the Chinese ideal of unswerving integrity, and was personally attached to his young charge. He reminds us in some respects of the story of Wo K'io-tu, the censor who displayed his devotion to the young Emperor Tung-chi by sacrificing himself on the Imperial grave, in despair of amending the slight cast upon the memory of his beloved master in leaving him without an heir. For his devotion to Tung-chi's successor, the still more unfortunate Kwang-hau Weng has had to undergo the hate of the insatiable Tse-hsi and not only be but all who were in any way connected with the unfortunate boy-emperor. It is one of the characteristics of this

Celestial Catherine that she has recently forbidden the access of any disagreeable truths, and her craven attendants, knowing the effects of disobedience, leave her in ignorance of all that is going on outside the walls of the palace. It is probably through this ignorance that she has recently been seeking to outrage the plainest amenities of international usage. That the favorites who flourish in the Palace of the Dowager should cringe under the threats of a woman such as Tse Hsi is not, we fear, one of the colony may be proud, nor have its relations in the past with the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang evinced much of dignity. There are, however, as we pointed out when first the news of the arrest reached us, some things which in the face of the world a Governor of Macao could scarcely do, for his own sake and for that of his country, and one of these is the surrender of King Lien-shan. We must, therefore, await the result of the trial with anxiety. It is, of course, easy to rake up a charge of embezzlement against every official in the empire; if an official fall sufficiently to grease the palms of his superior this is the usual method of compelling him or of effecting his ruin. The boundaries of meum and tuum in China are not defined with the exactness prevailing in the west, and everything that comes into an official's pockets is his own; but he has to share the plunder or lose his place. King Lien-shan's account could doubtless be made to show any deficiency required, but this would not make him an embezzler according to Chinese or any other law, and this must be as well known to the Governor of Macao as to the man in the street.

Honors to Li Hung Chang.

CANTON, March 19.—H. E. the Viceroy Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from Peking informing him that the Emperor has been pleased to confer on him the honor of the Imperial Double Dragon—a special insignia to be worn on his coat. Such a distinction only an Emperor or a member of Imperial family is entitled to wear. Upon receipt of the news all the mandarins went to the Viceroy's Yamen to pay their respects and offer congratulations. Since he came to Canton to be Viceroy H. E. Li Hung Chang has certainly shown himself very energetic, and in all cases brought to his notice he has been prompt to deal with the offenders. He keeps the officials busy all the time, and the least faults have been severely reprimanded. The notorious pirate chiefs, Au San, Fo Tsan Hoi and others are so afraid of him that they keep in hiding in the mountain fastnesses. The Cantonese, indeed, begin to like him as a man of great experience and sound judgment. He has done a great deal and is expected to do more to replenish the Imperial coffers. He knows European manners, and is said by the natives here to be one of the best Viceroy's that ever came to Canton.

Feng Sun.

Feng Sun is a thing that no one can trace its origin, but it gives rise to many troubles and clan fights, and its efficacy is to spend very often their entire fortune and sacrifice lives simply to gratify their superstitious whims. In the village of Kwan Suk, Chinchao district, the two clans Chan and Wong have never lived well together. In the fields of Wong there is a road close upon a tomb of the Chan clan. The other day as some farmers of the Wong clan were digging at the fields they cut away the road and little by little the earth upon the tomb of Chan. The Chan clan attributed their misfortunes and ill-success in their literary examination and in business matters to this disturbance of their tomb and went to remonstrate with the Wong clan, asking Wong to make the road properly and repair the tomb. This Wong refused to do. From words they came to blows. Eventually each party got together several hundred persons armed with rifles, spears, and swords, and fought a pitched battle, four or five persons being killed and many wounded. Finally the magistrate of the district had to send soldiers to suppress the disturbance. The elders and chief villagers came forward, and tried to bring about an amicable settlement, but in vain. Upon this matter being reported to the Viceroy he ordered the elders of the village to produce the ringleaders for trial and punishment.

More Piracy.

On the 17th inst. a steam launch started from Canton for the district of Kunshan, having in tow a passenger-boat, in which a Californian merchant was one of the passengers for the festival of the dead. Among the passengers were seven pirates, dressed in uniforms of the Fatsan regiment. When the launch reached the river Sheak Pik in Sam Sui the pirates began their work of plunder, taking out their revolvers and pointing them at the captain and crew to scare them. They then ransacked the luggage of all passengers and took all worth taking. When they came to the turn of the Californian merchant they found a cheque for \$1,000, made payable to order. They tried to force him to endorse it, which he refused to do. During this altercation the merchant got a chance of running across the steam launch and hoisting the flag of distress. It so happened at that time that the Customs' launch "Foo Mun" was steaming past, she stopped her engines, and her crew lost no time in boarding the boat and arresting the pirates. Stowing them into the hold of the boat they sailed up the hatch and took them in tow to Canton. On arrival at the Customs' jetty it was reported to the Commissioner, who ordered the guards of customs and those of Shamshui, amounting to over one hundred men, to go and take the prisoners, but none of them dared to do so, for fear of the fire-arms of the pirates. At last a few brave foreign customs employees offered to venture into the hold. On breaking open the cover they jumped into it and found that out of seven pirates four had escaped by breaking a hole in the side and had swam away. The captors took hold of the remaining men by the queues, pulled them up and led them away as quiet as lambs to the great admiration of the crowd, and handed them over to the authorities.

Seoul-Fusan Railway.

Baron Nakajima and Messrs. Takenouchi, Oye and Omiwa, promoters of the

Seoul-Fusan railway, accompanied by twenty-four engineers and experts, left Kobe for Corea on the 9th inst. by the Higo-Maru. The party, says The Japan Gazette, will first proceed to Seoul and, after having obtained the permission of the government, will commence a survey of the proposed railway route. The most difficult part for the construction of railway is between Osan and Reisan, a distance of 200 miles. The districts are mountainous, and moreover there is a river called the Nak-dong, the bridging of which will be a gigantic and difficult piece of engineering. Usually the river is dry but in case of heavy rains it overflows its banks, inundating the neighboring country. The efforts of the surveyors will mostly be directed to making a project for the bridging of this river, and the survey must be finished before July, when the rainy weather sets in. The promoters of the railway propose to achieve their object by obtaining government support in the next session of the Diet, by means of accurate estimates as to the cost of the undertaking, etc., in the collection of which they are now about to engage. It may be added that the promoters have decided upon the adoption of a broad gauge line.

Peking-Hankow Line.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the Peking-Hankow Railway. About seven miles from Hankow, several thousand men are at work. Rails are laid, and two Belgian locomotives are running to and fro, pulling the flat cars used by the workmen. A third locomotive is being set up. Near the city, work has not progressed so far. Heaps of stone on the flat plain behind the city indicate the general course of the tracks, but there is nothing to make one hope that the traffic can begin soon.

Travelling Dignitaries.

"L. G." in the Courrier d'Haiphong, writing of M. Doumer, the Governor of French Indo-China and his "raid" into Yunnan, calls the visit a mistake. "We know," he says, "how the great dignitaries of China travel. The ceremony displayed by them in the smallest journey seems to Europeans nothing short of stupefying. The sight, therefore, of M. Doumer riding on horse back with no particular pomp or in the 'deavour of miles' (the train) caused a smile and prompted the witty remark that the Governor travelled as his own servant. These little details are nothing in our eyes; with the Chinese they have a tremendous importance." M. Doumer's error unfortunately is only too common among European officials dealing with the Chinese.

Russians in Manchuria.

Captain Morita, a military attaché in the Japanese Legation, who has been travelling in Manchuria since September last, returned to Peking recently, after completing an inspection of Kirin, the Amur river and Liaoyang. He reports that work on the railway in Manchuria by the Russians was suspended in the winter time. The line was already finished in parts, but the work was done very carelessly, and travelling on the line in some parts was dangerous in the extreme. He had travelled by the East China railway, which was already completed from Yingking (Newchwang) to Port Arthur. The rails were laid and materials were being daily transported, but the line has not been opened for passenger or goods traffic. Captain Morita was told by Russians that the line would be opened to the public from Port Arthur to Fengtien (Moukden) by way of Newchwang and Haiching, in eighteen months. A section of the line has been laid temporarily, but travelling on it was extremely dangerous, owing to the steepness of the gradients, which in some cases were followed by sharp curves. One section was finished, and it was somewhat stronger and better, but Captain Morita comes to the conclusion that the line on the whole is badly constructed and will not compare with the lines in Japan.

A COMPROMISE.

Government Pays for Property on Beretania Street.

A compromise has been effected between the Minister of Interior and the property owners along Beretania street whose premises have lately been shrunk as a result of the widening of the street. Protests from Liliuokalani's agents and of Mrs. Adams were filed some time ago, because the Government desired to pay but a third of what the property holders thought their frontage was worth. A compromise on a split-the-difference basis was finally brought about to the mutual satisfaction of Government and owners.

A Collision.

The first genuine smashup that has taken place in the harbor for a long time occurred yesterday about 1:30 o'clock. The bark Echo, while in tow of the tug, collided with the bark Fortuna, lying at the coal dock, and did considerable damage. The Echo was on her way to sea and had no pilot. She was not well handled or else so high out of the water that she would not obey her helm, and the collision was the result.

The bowsprit of the Echo struck the Fortuna on the port quarter, carrying away her rail, smashing her companion-way, and breaking the lift of the spanker boom, which in falling smashed the wheel and stove in the skylight of the cabin and after-rail.

Captain Mikkleen of the Fortuna, who was below at the time the vessel struck came out just in time to see the Echo being pulled away. He had Captain Belleson of the Echo, who came aboard the Fortuna to see what damage had been done. The captain of the Echo gave Captain Mikkleen a written agreement binding himself to pay for the repairs made necessary by the smashup, and he appointed Captain Delano of the Addenda as his agent to see that everything necessary should be done. The agreement satisfying the skipper of the Fortuna the Echo, which was not damaged except by the carrying away of some of her chains forward, proceeded to sea.

In trying to save half-pilotage the captain of the Echo has run up a bill of about \$1,000 for the damage sustained by the Fortuna.

Bolls. Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson of South Forbes, New South Wales sends us his photograph, and says:

"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruptions whatever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also."

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.

You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS

Several Appointments, and Transfers, and Some Increases of Salary Are Decided On.

There was a meeting of the Board of Education at the Judiciary building yesterday afternoon. At first there was no quorum, only Minister Mott-Smith, Mrs. Hall, Dr. Maxwell, the Inspector General, and the Travelling Normal Instructor, being present. The various action taken by these members was afterwards approved, when Mr. von Holt and Professor Alexander came in, making a quorum.

Minister Mott-Smith reported the resignation of Armstrong Smith as principal of Kaulia school, to take effect April 17. The Inspector General had authorized Mrs. Frasier, the vice-principal of the school, to take charge until further orders, and had transferred Miss E. B. Snow from the Chinese school to assist Mrs. Frasier, and Miss Carrie Howland to take Miss Snow's place. Approved.

The Chinese girls' school having been burned in the big fire, the Inspector General was authorized to investigate the situation and report the necessities of the case. At this point Minister Mott-Smith left to attend the meeting of the Council of State, and Professor Alexander took the chair. The latter read reports of two meetings of the committee on teachers. The recommendations were acted on as follows:

It was decided that the salary of J. N. Taggard of Kailhi-waena school be raised to \$1200 a year when the appropriation of the Council of State became available.

That the salary of H. H. Brodie of the Hapaipe school on Kaula be similarly raised.

That Miss Mary de Sousa be appointed as assistant teacher at Kaupakua, Maui, at \$350 a year.

That the application of Simon Aiu to be appointed assistant at Kailua school, Hawaii, be granted, if the Inspector General finds that an additional assistant is needed there, at \$420 a year.

That W. D. Potter be appointed principal of the Onomea school at Hilo, in place of Leon Mallerre, resigned.

The matter of the Waimea school, on Kaula, was decided after long deliberation by continuing J. F. Scott as principal of Waimea school until the end of the present year, he to provide his substitute. Mr. W. I. Wells, now principal of Hanamaulu school, Kaula, was transferred to the principalship of Waimea school from the beginning of September, the new school year. Leopold Blackman was appointed principal at Hanamaulu.

The Inspector General reported that he had appointed Miss J. M. Wores to act as principal of Honouliuli school in place of the former principal who had resigned. Action deferred until the Normal Instructor should have time to visit the school and report.

The Board considered the question of the summer vacation, and noted that all government schools except those in North and South Kona should close on June 29 and remain closed until September 10. Those in the two districts noted will have their vacation later in the year in order to allow the children to work in gathering coffee in September and October.

A number of applications for appointments, transfers and so on, were transferred to the committee on teachers. Leave of absence was granted to Miss Mabel Ladd, assistant at the Royal School. The proposition from Mr. von Holt acting for Mrs. Knudsen, about the new house of school premises at Koloa Kai was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

Famine Sufferers Fund.

Rev. William Kincaid reports that the special collection taken at the Hawaiian Church of Central Union church amounted to \$655 of which \$406 was given for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. This amount will be sent to the Congregational Board at Boston, where the money for this purpose is being sent from all parts of the United States. Already the amount has passed the \$40,000 mark.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. M. McCandless will make a Kona trip.

The Kona Sugar Co. started grinding on Tuesday.

It is reported that a man was held up in Emma square a few nights ago. Geo. H. Robertson and J. A. McCandless left in the Claudine for Kaula Kai.

The next mail from San Francisco will be by the Doric which is due on Tuesday.

The Australia took from here seventeen cases of exhibits for the exposition at Paris.

Tax Assessor Shaw is making appraisements of property and assessments for the new period.

Elmer E. Paxton and Fred C. Smith have gone to Hilo on railroad business. They will return next week.

Jas. W. Garvin left in the Claudine last night. He will make arrangements for census-taking on the other islands.

Prof. Shorey has been relieved of his work on the wharves and is enabled to devote his whole time to his regular duties.

J. Hawke, constructing engineer for the Honolulu Iron Works, left Honolulu yesterday for Ewa, to erect the new mill buildings for the Ewa Sugar Co.

The papers in the suits brought by Hogan's minstrels were returned yesterday. They were served on the local agents of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company.

Mr. Lindgren, lately here from the East was a passenger in the Claudine for Kaula Kai. He is representing the Eastern stockholders of the American Sugar Co., and is going to export the water supply of the plantation.

Twenty-eight Tyrolean immigrants from Trient, Austria, are on the way to Honolulu for Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin, to work on some of their plantations. They will probably arrive here at the end of the month by steamer from San Francisco.

Chas. Downing, the murderer of Poi, and the man who slashed two other natives in Liliha street sometime ago, was sentenced by Judge Wilcox to 2 years and 6 months at hard labor for the assaults. He will yet have to answer for the murder charge in the Circuit Court.

Commissionary Sergeant A. Wallenstein, U. S. A., who has the distinction of being the first regular United States soldier stationed in Honolulu, has been ordered to duty at the general hospital Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. He expects to leave for his new post on the next Australia.

Satire characterizes an editorial concerning the Chinese Consul in the last number of the Sunu Chung Week Bo, the Celestial reform sheet. The article infers that the Consul was trying to mislead his people in regard to losses suffered by them by the big fire.

Some days ago the Government notified residents of the Kailhi camp that they must leave or pay rent. It was supposed and hoped that all would go. Instead some 400 have agreed to the terms and will pay \$3 a month each. They say that they cannot get rooms elsewhere and that in any case they are better satisfied where they are.

The following passengers were in the cabin of the Rio bound for San Francisco: R. Ogilvie, Dr. A. Sims, S. H. Halliwell, E. W. Bonaffon, J. J. Antrobus, Eugene Bourras, Louis Wachter, L. L. Hopkins, G. B. Ryan, W. H. Melrose, Mrs. R. H. Crane, W. J. Thebaud, Max Fleischer, F. H. Nottelinas, S. P. Greenstone, Miss Kirkland, Mrs. Kirkland, Chum Yun and servant.

It seems that the defunct Court of Claims blew itself for a seal. In its short life it succeeded in getting up a design and having it transferred to metal. The legend around the outer circle, according to the lucky possessors of impressions, is "Court of Claims Hawaiian Islands." Inside of this is "Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum" "Bubonic Plague." It is hoped that the juxtaposition will not cause a smile.

John Ena will leave for the Coast about the end of the month to superintend the construction of the new Inter-Island boat.

A Fine New Kaunakapili.

What are the people of Kaunakapili Church to do for a new edifice to worship in? It is possible that the Government may recognize no claim for damages. In this case the congregation can not put up a new building on the old site, though they would very much like to erect there a modern church, because they cannot afford it. Before making up their minds to rebuild within the present walls they are awaiting the award of the Government, upon which everything depends.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in... NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaula Kai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lapehooe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m. touching at Lahaina, Kaula Kai, Naha, Hana, Hamoa, and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakapili, Kaula Kai, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC APRIL 24
NIPPON MARU MAY 2
RIO DE JANEIRO MAY 10
COPTIC MAY 18
AMERICA MARU MAY 26
PEKING JUNE 5
GALIC JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 21
CHINA JUNE 29
DORIC JULY 7
NIPPON MARU JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 26
COPTIC AUG 2
AMERICA MARU AUG 10
PEKING AUG 18
GALIC AUG 28
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 6

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC APRIL 27
AMERICA MARU MAY 5
PEKING MAY 12
GALIC MAY 23
HONGKONG MARU MAY 23
CHINA JUNE 5
DORIC JUNE 12
NIPPON MARU JUNE 22
RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
COPTIC JULY 10
AMERICA MARU JULY 17
PEKING JULY 27
GALIC AUG 4
HONGKONG MARU AUG 11
CHINA AUG 21

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

NOW IT IS THE PARTY

The Republican Club is Transformed.

ELEVEN MEN SWITCHED IT

Twenty-Two Ardent Politicians Present at the Meeting Over Murray's Blacksmith Shop.

Now it is the Republican Party of Hawaii.

Before half past eight o'clock last night it was the Republican Club of Hawaii. Eleven men did it. How it was done is truly even to the telling. The actual happenings were exquisitely ludicrous. Even Jim Murray laughed heartily while the movement brought with such tremendous import to thousands now existing and thousands yet unborn was going on.

At one minute past eight o'clock President Crabbe of the Republican Club of Hawaii lifted up an inkstand and smote the table behind which he sat. Jim Murray's hall—over the shop of the worthy smith—had just twenty-two people. Two were tars who rolled in to get out of the rain. Three or four others were wet inside and outside. But a party was at its peak. A party of eleven men was in the room and the three most rows of seats were empty.

President Crabbe said, "Here we've been waiting weeks for someone to call a meeting of the Republican Club. I'm sure you've all seen the National League of Republican Clubs. What was the result? They got together and had a light. It amounted to nothing. Since then we've been waiting for someone to issue a call. Why don't some of these people who are bucking against this club call a meeting of Republicans? They don't seem to take an interest in this great business."

Secretary Berry arose. He gracefully put one foot on a chair in the vacant front row, faced his audience of twenty people—one of the tars had rolled out—and said, "The only object of forming a party in our minds—not 'party' in their minds but 'object' in their minds—'was to take action. Action is the thing. If we had made ourselves a party in the first place then when a convention was called we officers would simply withdraw. We are no clique trying to grab a party."

Secretary Berry made a gesture to illustrate how a party might be grabbed, and J. L. Morris otherwise known as the "Pugnacious Jinner" stood up.

He said, "I am a very experienced man in making status. I helped more than one territory to be a State. Why I've belonged to five political clubs in one county. I'm here for my health. I'm no job-chaser. I've no canister motive. I'm on my way here a short time. I feel it my duty to get up right here and say what I think. I've had experience. I want to see that things are run right. I am willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship. I will give my vote, voice and money for a right Republican organization. I'm ready."

"Now is the time to organize. The Republicans of California will hold their State convention on May 15 to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention. We're 2000 miles away from California. We need to hustle."

"Pugnacious Morris" then transformed himself into a time table and figured up how long it would take to rush a delegate to Philadelphia after election. He concluded that an man might get to the City of Brotherly Love from here in twelve days by moving fast.

"We're the pioneer organization," he said. "We're the first to call a convention to make a party."

Secretary Berry said, "We are not job-chasers but we must get started. There's here and there to be printed. There's here and there to be raised. How are we going to get money? I'm in favor of a party. Don't be a delay."

Pugnacious Morris bought the club should join the league. We want to raise the money. If we join the league they'll send a ton.

The tar that had not left matted that was not a rascal but who knew they needed most.

President Crabbe asked, "Why get into it? Don't you read the Advertiser?"

Pugnacious Morris grew wroth. The Advertiser he shouted why that she has no politics. I take no stock in newspapers. They said no use. I'm an experienced man."

President Crabbe interrupted, "Shin ge is scared of offending the Government and he's on the side. What is the Government? I want amount to me. How we get started. I won't be a delay."

An old man with a bunch of whiskers, he faded spinach, who pronounced his name Jibbs, tried to hypnotize Crabbe. He put out one hand and fixing his eyes on the president of the Republican Club of Hawaii, made mysterious motions in the air. Crabbe was alarmed and seemed to think that Jibbs was trying to do it.

Jibbs finally gave expression to his thought in a sepulchral voice. He said, "Crabbe you are not a Republican. You are wrong. You are not taking like an American. I could say no."

Jibbs sat down exhausted and feeling Crabbe recovered and Jibbs he understood him. Jibbs had his own opinions and to do it himself in an and he voice. Jibbs one should be him with an ax. Saw his wind off."

A you named Madden made a motion to make the club a party. Pugnacious Morris wanted this motion laid on a table. A man exclaimed that

According to the manwell that must be did. Morris motion was carried by a red nosed chip with a utility pipe.

It is a party that the club should have. Had no reason to think that it could know a party from a shoe of cut. It is a party that the club should have. Had no reason to think that it could know a party from a shoe of cut. It is a party that the club should have. Had no reason to think that it could know a party from a shoe of cut.

Why I thought we were part of the United States said the Nevada. The vote was taken on the motion to make the club a party. On the ayes and nays there was dispute, so they were ordered to stand up and be counted.

Even arose for aye. Two arose for no. The tar that wanted whiskey went out. Then the party talked for a half hour. It would be hard to tell what they said. No one listened to anyone but himself. The "party" adjourned until next Tuesday night.

EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES

You have heard it said that the boy's father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be laid up in that idea.

You are the sowing time of life and nature the reaping time. You agree that. Very good—again. In youth you lay the basis for every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything. It can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body throbs with life as at a o'clock time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what a healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking of now—NOW. She is greedy to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that in many of cases young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. But small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion, and indigestion is more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says, "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head, my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick."

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Selge's Syrup and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving. My appetite being better and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept a good health, the good or two when needed. I have many persons of what Mother Selge's Syrup did for me and you can see for yourselves. As you wish (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Douglass, May 1st, Per Arlington, Queens Co. Ireland, August 20th 1896."

"Now this woman did not have consumption on her lungs as commonly understood. She had some black spots on her lungs, but the whole body was a tender protestation of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease, but not morbid, have followed a healthy life. The point is this and it was not to miss it. Consumption comes from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come from the stomach, than anywhere else. In the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes it."

By dyspepsia can be wasting (as it is) three) rheumatism, bronchitis, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins life is nourished and death begins in the stomach. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Selge's Syrup. That will do for now."

Permission to ship Hawaii was made. The other Islands will be refused by the Board of Health until an investigation is made. I am sure that Japanese say is simply lifted into American barrels for a profit. Thirty barrels have been lifted already, a matter of course. For the time the factory is on the ground.

The Ashley and wife left in the morning for a visit to the Coast. A few days he is entirely run down and it was decided that a trip to the Coast would do him good.

DID NOT BURN

Egypt Fought Plague Without Fire.

The Methods of Combating Disease in Alexandria in Last Year's Epidemic.

In reply to a letter by Secretary Vicox of the Board of Health to the authorities in Egypt asking for information in regard to the measures taken by the Egyptian Government for stamping out the outbreak of bubonic plague which occurred in the city of Alexandria last year, the appended report has been received from the director general of the sanitary department of that city.

It will be noticed that the methods adopted in Honolulu have been similar in a great many ways to the Egyptian methods, the chief points of difference being in the burning of infected buildings in this city and the administration of the prophylactic containing the fact that Alexandria has about ten times the population of Honolulu and that the plague epidemic here lasted for about six months, during which times ninety-three cases of the disease were reported, that city has had an easier time of it, as far as the plague is concerned, than Honolulu with its seventy cases in a little over three months and its, say, 40,000 inhabitants.

The following is the report in condensed form.

Immediately the cases were announced in Alexandria, the sanitary department took over from the municipality the whole responsibility of carrying out the sanitary measures considered necessary for combating the disease, the Government obtained a vote of money for this purpose and supported in every way the department in its efforts to keep the epidemic within bounds.

Self doctors were greatly increased and a systematic inspection of all houses within the infected quarters was carried out and limewashing gangs were formed and a plan for keeping large bodies of the working classes under observation organized.

The disease was at first confined to a quarter of the city chiefly inhabited by Europeans of the lower class, but as time went on cases were notified from almost all the quarters of the town.

The measures adopted in Alexandria were as follows: Immediate isolation of the plague case in either the Government or Greek hospital, where special wards existed for the treatment of infectious diseases, removal of all persons who had been in contact with the case to the quarantine station, where they were kept under observation for a period of seven days, fed at the expense of the Government, and all cases of 16 years and upwards paid three piastres daily as compensation for wages lost while in quarantine.

When a person was found to have died outside the hospital the body was removed to a special place where it was prepared for burial, all precautions being taken to provide against dissemination of the infection. The persons who had been in contact with plague cases on arrival at the quarantine station were obliged to remove all clothing and take a bath, afterwards dressing in clothes provided by the Government until their own clothes had been passed through the disinfecting stoves.

Only one case of plague occurred amongst the contacts during the time Babbari, the quarantine station, was occupied. All articles of clothing, bedding furniture, carpets, curtains, etc. were removed in special carts from the infected houses and were disinfected by superheated steam in the stoves at the Government hospital. At the commencement of the outbreak two of these stoves existed at the Government hospital and two at the quarantine station, but measures were taken to supplement these machines by others which were at once ordered from Germany.

The house where the case had occurred was then thoroughly disinfected by a gang of 100 men disinfectors by means of a solution of 1:1000 perchloride of mercury after which a gang of men washers followed on and lime water was used throughout with a solution of lime. The mud floors were strewn with quick lime and the houses were then closed until the proprietors came out of the quarantine station.

Carts were also sent around to remove rubbish from inside the houses. This included old grass mats, old clothes, etc. which were taken outside the city and burnt. The mass and chairs being replaced by new ones at the expense of the government. It is worthy of note that no second case of plague occurred in any house which had been disinfected. Whenever a succession of cases was reported from a quarter a systematic cleaning of the whole quarter was undertaken.

From May 20th to November 2nd when the last case was not notified there was a total of 44 cases, forty-eight of which were covered and forty-five died. Sixty-five cases occurred among natives and twenty-eight among Europeans. Two cases died out of hospital and were discovered only after death. The bodies of these people were buried with all due precautions and all sanitary measures were taken.

In combating the disease reliance was placed on practical sanitary measures and no attempt was made to put into practice the prophylactic treatment with the serum from the Institut Pasteur. It has been established by a limited power of observation that the limited power of the serum must be admitted. The limitation of the protection of the experience I had of the plague in Alexandria I cannot but believe that the early cases are the most dangerous and that the early cases are the most dangerous and that the early cases are the most dangerous.

Plumbing Inspector. I beg to hand you an application for a communication from Minister Young for the position of Plumbing Inspector Honolulu. I have made some inquiries about Mr. Tannatt and

Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs are perfectly healthy you needn't worry about the germs of consumption. They don't attack healthy people. It's the weak, debilitated, inflamed membranes that are first affected. Hard coughs and colds weaken your throat and lungs and make consumption more easy.

If your lungs are weak

Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy you can take. It soothes and heals and gives tone and strength to these delicate membranes. In this way you can prevent consumption. And you can cure it also if you haven't had it too long. Keep taking it until your lungs are strong and your weight restored.

At a drugstore, or send \$2.00 to SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

authorities to extinguish it, but if, on the other hand early notification is received of the first cases occurring in a community and stringent measures are at once taken the disease may be as effectually dealt with as small-pox or scarlet fever.

HEALTH BOARD

Poi Shops are to Have Cement Floors.

Edwards' Plumbing Suggestions—Application for Job of Inspector. Other Items of Interest.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the Board of Health met; some of the members had forgotten even that there was to be a meeting; the plague is getting to be a thing of the past and the urgent necessity of attending the deliberations of the Board is now considerably modified. Dr. Wood was in the chair about half past three o'clock and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith and Lowrey were on hand, constituting the quorum. A pile of correspondence lay on the table before the president who had not had time to arrange it in any particular order. First he took up a letter from F. B. Edwards in relation to plumbing, addressed to the executive officer of the Board, as follows:

In regard to the making of rules to be observed by plumbers in connecting buildings with sewers, about which you spoke to me on Saturday, knowing that rules would be necessary, some time ago, I wrote to Mr. Hering asking if he had any rules that would apply to these islands. He answered that the conditions in Honolulu are different from those in the United States and it might be necessary to get up some special regulations and that he would take the matter up shortly. In a letter received from him on Saturday, he says he hopes in his next letter to have something to say about plumbing regulations.

Mr. Hering knows the local conditions and from his world-wide experience I know he will be able to suggest better and safer rules than I can compile.

Under these conditions I would request a short delay before adopting complete plumbing regulations. That the work may not be delayed I make the following suggestions which I feel confident will be approved by Mr. Hering and will enable the plumbers to order needed material.

Size of house drains to be not less than four inches in diameter and not over six inches in diameter.

No trap on main drain but pipe carried full size through the roof. Changes in direction of soil and drain pipes to be made with Ys and ¼ bends. Sanitary Ts may be used on vertical runs.

All fixtures to be trapped and traps vented.

Pan closets Philadelphia hopper closets and plunger closets not to be used except short hopper closets may be used in isolated out buildings.

Cast iron pipe to have the name of maker upon it and a mark to indicate its weight. It is to be covered inside and outside with a coating of asphalt or tar and when used in buildings over one-story in height is not to weigh less than the following per lineal foot: two inches diameter five lbs., three inches nine lbs., four inches twelve lbs., five inches sixteen lbs., six inches nineteen lbs.

Under buildings every soil and drain pipe shall be of cast iron or galvanized iron pipe. Waste pipes may be of cast iron galvanized iron or of lead. When leads used it shall be only as branches to connect with cast iron or galvanized iron pipe.

Dr. Wood thought if the plumbers were going to order a great quantity of material that they ought to be protected by the adoption of the foregoing report or the adoption of some similar temporary regulations. The report was laid on the table upon motion of G. W. Smith.

Plumbing Inspector

I beg to hand you an application for a communication from Minister Young for the position of Plumbing Inspector Honolulu. I have made some inquiries about Mr. Tannatt and

and that he is a very competent engineer." This is the application in part. "I note the position of Inspector of Plumbing has been definitely decided upon and it is my desire to hereby file my application for said position."

"My education and practical work, I believe, have specially fitted me to make the position just made, prove a necessary and valuable addition to the government, and as I have already tendered my resignation as civil engineer at Waiwala plantation, I am at liberty to assume the responsibilities of office at any time you may desire, etc. E. Tappan Tannatt."

Mr. Lowrey suggested that some member of the Board confer with the Minister of the Interior and find out when the appropriation with which to pay such an officer would be available. The communication was placed on file.

Specimens by Mail

Most of the business of the Board yesterday was confined to the reading and acting upon communications. The following from A. W. Hayselden, agent of the Board of Health at Wailuku, Maui, was read: "By registered mail I send you a package containing specimens from the body of a native woman who died on the night of the 7th of this month at Waiheke, Maui, and further particulars of which will be furnished you by Dr. Weddick who performed the autopsy on the body. As the woman died rather suddenly and without medical attendance I felt justified under the circumstances existing here as regards health matters, to order a post-mortem, the sheriff being absent on business at Lahaina."

The Board Laughs.

President Wood picked up a document addressed to himself as "president of the Board of Education" and asking permission to grant marriage licenses. The laugh was on the doctor and he suggested the matter be referred to the Board of Clergymen.

As the result of a report made by Mr. Lowrey in relation to certain existing conditions in Nuuanu valley it was decided that the executive officer take the necessary steps for having the sites of the laborers' camps in Nuuanu valley, especially those which have been abandoned, cleaned and disinfected.

Poi Reform.

Inasmuch as the Council of State had not seen fit to grant the appropriation under section 933 of the Penal Laws of 1897, for the centralization of poi factories, the following resolution presented by G. W. Smith, was adopted by the Board of Health:

Whereas, the manufacture of poi as at present conducted in the city of Honolulu is a nuisance in conformity with paragraph 324 of chapter 36 of the Penal Laws of 1897, and is also a menace to public health; therefore be it Resolved, That the following be known as Regulation No. 30 of the Sanitary Regulations of the Board of Health, viz.: Each and every building where poi is manufactured by manual labor shall be laid with cement floors, with gutters leading into a trap drain connected with a cesspool or the sewer system when completed.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Young Men's Christian Association Will Celebrate.

The Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate its thirty-first anniversary tonight with addresses from the different officers on the year's work, musical numbers and a reception. The program will begin at 7:30 and is planned to be through about 8:30, to give time for a reception to all friends of the institution. Specimens of work of some of the classes will be on exhibition and a game of indoor baseball will be played between the two rival teams in the gymnasium. For the program the Amateur Orchestra will play two selections, Mr. E. H. O'Leary will sing, and the Aeolian Quartette will play. The evening promises to be one full of interest and pleasure to all. Ladies as well as gentlemen and all who are interested in the institution are invited to come.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd. HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,887,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital, Fr 10,000,000 00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums

Fr 23,923,134 16

Fr 33,923,134 16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the lowest rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

—LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS...

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

FENCES MAY COME DOWN

Dr. Wood Awaits Soil
Analyses.

MAY REOPEN CHINATOWN

No Plague Bacilli Found in Soil from
Infected Districts—Interviews
With Officials.

(From Thursday's Daily).
One of the most vital questions resulting from the plague in Honolulu will be decided in the next day or two. It is whether it is expedient to retain the board fences now encircling old Chinatown and other sections which were swept by fire by order of the Board of Health or throw open the area for building operations. Keen interest is manifested in the experiments now in progress in the bacteriological department of the Health Board.

Soils from the various sections supposed to bear bubonic plague germs are being experimented upon, and the report thereon will be in the hands of Dr. Wood either today or tomorrow. His opinion as to whether the fences shall be torn down or whether the districts shall remain as they are for a further period of nine months or so, will be expressed at once.

From interviews yesterday with several prominent men connected with affairs of the Government, it is learned that the chief difficulty arising from the removal of the fences would be the class of buildings that might be erected, and which might be dangerous from the fire standpoint. Each stated his opinion that in case the districts were thrown open again, it would defeat the measure for the extension of the fire limits, which is only in the power of the Legislature to enact.

Board's Powers Outtailed.

Some one, more venturesome in his opinion than the conservative officials of the Government, urged the statement that as soon as the quarantine was declared off by the Board of Health the great executive powers of the latter body would be curtailed, and from being a government within a government—with authority almost exceeding that of a legislature—it would become again a mere factor of the Attorney General's department. This gentleman contended that as soon as the Board ceases its active government, it could not hold the infected districts as they are now held; neither could the Board prevent the property owners from taking possession of their property and erecting buildings thereon.

The manner in which the authorities in Alexandria, Egypt, handled the plague, a condensed report of which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, was the subject of much comment on the streets during the day, and gave an impetus to the general feeling among business men that something should be done toward the opening up of the enclosed districts of Honolulu.

Surgeon General Wyman's Opinion.

In his report to the Treasury Department, Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service, makes the following statement:

"The longest time that infected material, as lint, wadding, earth, etc., remained active was eight days. Sputum from patients affected with the pneumonic form, kept in a vessel plugged with cotton wool, was no longer virulent in sixteen days. In ordinary drinking water the bacilli die in three days, in sterilized water eight days, and in sterilized blig water five days. In direct sunlight the bacilli die in three to four hours (Report of the German Plague Commission, as quoted by Bowhill). The bacilli are killed by drying at ordinary room temperature in four days." (Bowhill.)

"The length of life of the bacilli, when exposed to favorable conditions outside of the human body has an important bearing upon the quarantine measures necessary to be enforced, particularly with regard to merchandise from an infected port."

Dr. Carmichael Talks.

Dr. Carmichael, when seen in regard to the above in reference to life of bacilli in soil, said: "That is true in part, for the sunlight of course does not penetrate below the immediate surface. The effect of the sunlight, may of course, also be equally as effective beneath the surface. I think that in the case of Chinatown, the pestus bacilli most to be feared, are those which no doubt inhabit the old cesspools."

"Do you think that if no plague bacilli are found in the soils now undergoing examination, that it will be wise to throw the old district of Chinatown open?" was asked by the reporter.

"No, I don't think that should be done for the present," was the reply. "Take Bombay, for instance, where they not only burned houses and enclosed the burnt districts with fences, but they also plowed up the ground, covered it with petroleum and burned that also. The property thus treated was kept enclosed for nearly a year. That seems to me an argument endorsing the Honolulu Board of Health's action."

President Dole's Opinion.

Surgeon General Wyman's quotations were shown President Dole and his opinion asked as to whether the burnt districts should be opened for business in the near future.

"Well," said the President, "That is a question which has two sides to it. I have not heard that plague germs have been discovered in soils taken from the infected districts for experiment. But, suppose the fences were taken down, there is a likelihood that the class of buildings which would immediately spring up, would be undesirable, and totally contrary to the provisions of the new extension of the fire limits."

"Does the Executive Council have any extraordinary power to extend these fire limits?"

"No, that is a matter which rests entirely with the Legislature. That is one argument, to my mind, which antagonizes the present opening up of the Chinatown that was," was the answer.

"Almost three months have passed since the fire of January 20. Do you suppose that another period of nine months will be required by the Board of Health, before property owners can take possession again?"

"That is a matter which Dr. Wood knows more about than I do; if he believes it would be a safe or wise measure to remove the fences I presume that would be the proper course. The main difficulty lies in the question of the extension of the fire limits."

Dr. Wood Waiting.

Just as a question was about to be put to Dr. Wood as to his views upon the methods of combatting plague in Alexandria, and as to whether the absence of plague bacilli in the soils would tend to raise the embargo, on the infected enclosures so-called, a letter was read to him by Secretary Hendry from a property owner who controlled a piece of land at Kaka'ulike and Queen streets on which there were no houses when the plague broke out. It was, however, enclosed with the rest of the Chinatown area, and the owner seeks to have his property eliminated from the general order.

"No, I certainly cannot give any such order as that," said Dr. Wood. "I'm waiting for Dr. Hoffmann's report upon his soil experiments, and I can't give an opinion until then."

From this it was gathered that the doctor will act one way or the other in regard to the burned areas, as soon as the report is in his hands.

Business Men Complain.

The business men say they have suffered far more consequential damages, than have those who actually lost all their holdings in the fire. They, however, have no recourse in the premises, and while actual losers by the fire will eventually recover their losses, the business houses on the other hand will be compelled to bear their indirect losses. These property owners have been patient so far and have been disposed to be lenient with the Board of Health.

The "infected districts" have been placed beyond their reach for three and four months, and they are of the opinion that sufficient time has elapsed to destroy the plague germs which are supposed to have infected the ground. Experiments so far have resulted in showing that only the natural bacteria of soils have been found, and no plague germs.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; gives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as itching piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE BERETANIA SCHOOL.

Why It is Unfinished and What the Prospects are for Completion.

Many people ask why the Beretania School is not finished. Minister Mott-Smith says in reference to the matter that lack of funds alone has hampered the finishing of the structure and that the department is extremely anxious to see the building in shape for use.

"Through an omission of a provision in the law for the continuance of payments after the end of the last biennial period we were debarred from continuing the work," said the Minister yesterday.

"We could pay only on contracts up to December 31, 1899, and so were forced to stop. The contractor who has a just grievance has kept on in some of the work on his own account. There is an appropriation for the finishing of the building now in the Council of State which will probably pass in a few days. Then we will lose no time in completing the school."

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since—A. H. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A new fire engine for the department came on the ship Fort George.

THE RULING OF A CITY

An Address by Lorrin
Andrews.

TRIANGLE CLUB MEETING

The Eloquent Speaker Tells How
We Can Give Honolulu an
Ideal Government.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Municipal government is the question of the day in Honolulu. Like untasted fruit it has an allurements not to be defined. From President to hackdriver its possibilities and necessities are the topics of discussion. In three local societies it is now the subject of debate. The Social Science Association, the Triangle Club and the Research Club are occupied with it. Last night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, the Triangle Club listened to Attorney Lorrin Andrews, who delivered an eloquent address on "The Legislature of the Municipality and Ways and Means of Conducting It." He spoke in substance as follows:

To everybody the idea of forming a municipal government for a city like Honolulu must be very fascinating. We occupy a unique position. Here, at the end of the nineteenth century, a large, enlightened and educated population is to be suddenly invested with a new constitution. Every one wants to make it an ideal city government. With the experience of other cities and their mistakes, by which we ought to profit, we ought to give a city of such intelligence as this a charter that will assure it a magnificent government. The material is ready; are we competent workmen?

There are two classes of advocates as to the proper method of governing a city. One believes in giving the Executive absolute control; in giving the Mayor sole power to make appointments and dictate the policy of the whole city. This is put forward by students of municipal affairs, like Seth Low. With a strong Mayor this is admirable. The objection to it is that in all cities political organizations control nominations, and they dictate to candidates about appointments. The result is machine rule perpetuated by patronage in the city government.

The other plan contemplates decentralization of power by placing all powers, even some appointive ones, in the legislature. Its advocates point to the British Parliament as the best government of people in the world. The government can't last a day after a majority is against it in the Commons. The objection is that public sentiment fluctuates and the policy of such a government will change with it. Result, no settled policy, and uncertainty in business and in the community.

But whether the legislature has great or small power, it is the vital point in every city government. It owes its election entirely to the people and is controlled by their authority. It is the board of directors of the municipal corporation; and it ought to be composed of the most capable and honest men it is possible to procure.

Now as to the question of two houses or one in the city legislature. The idea of a restrictive house based on a property qualification, intended to look after the interests of property owners who are taxpayers and to limit the power of the more popular house is gaining ground daily in the United States. Mr. Andrews thinks one large representative house, in which each member comes from a small district and is personally responsible to his constituents, to be the best method. We must discard the idea that these memberships are inferior positions, unworthy of acceptance by the ablest men in the community. Important questions come up before them, and should have the best men possible to look upon which they can live, and not be forced to neglect public business for private. A small salary means bribes or neglect of public business for private.

Legislators should be elected for short terms. Yearly elections are more than compensated for by the fact that the legislator would feel that he must make a good record to be re-elected. No chance to make up in the second year for laxity in the first. Every legislator should be elected from a stated district, not at large or in groups, so that every citizen may know who his representative is and be able to hold him responsible.

It is the duty of every citizen to devote himself to politics as assiduously as any politician. The welfare of the city and its good government is of vital interest to him in his business. Every elector should take part in primaries and the nomination of candidates, and keep in touch with the character and position of men who seek to be prominent in politics, and prevent the formation of political parties which will become controlled by rings and bosses. Every man has a golden opportunity to give this city good government by devoting his time and attention to it. We can inaugurate a state of affairs which will give this city an almost ideal city government.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Second English speaking congregation, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wardens—George S. Harris, Judge W. L. Stanley, treasurer, R. A. Jordan, clerk, John Edinger; sidesmen, T. Clive Davies, F. W. Jordan, C. A. Mackintosh, Louis Miranda, Arthur Wall and James K. Kanila.



FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafing, produced by exercise or heat, for undue or offensive perspiration, and for many sensitive uses, a bath with

CUTICURA SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery, when followed by gentle anointments with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, is most cleansing, cooling, purifying, and refreshing.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

... AND ...

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

AT LAST

A FULL and complete stock of

Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BY THE "Czarina" and the "Australia" this week we received

124 COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER

BICYCLES, and our stock is now complete in every Style, Size and Gear.

1900 COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, with the new Columbia Patent Coaster brake is the latest thing in the bicycle line. Call and see it.

RAMBLERS finished in BLACK or in OLIVE GREEN. STORMERS finished in ROBINS' EGG BLUE, as fine wheels in the chain line as can be found, and only \$45.

1900 GAS LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:

SOLAR, the best gas lamp made \$3.50 each.

20TH CENTURY, well known as a good lamp \$3.25 each.

BANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Banner Oil Lamp \$3.00 each.

SEARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only \$3.00.

SOLAR SURETY, best carriage lamp made \$15.00 per pr.

SOLAR HACK, best hack lamp made \$15.00 per pr.

SOLAR DASH, best dash lamp made \$9.00 per pr.

1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:

NEVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out \$4.50 each.

BANNER, spring back, thousands in use here \$2.25 each.

BANNER, rigid back \$2.25 each.

JIM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp \$1.00 each.

All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps.

Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.

All above are new 1900 goods just received this week.

Bicycle Department is next to Bulletin office.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUBER, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

BAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE Established 1836
Accumulated Funds ... £4,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 25,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australia
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India,
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australia S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, —LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted
to cure the bowels, and all kindred complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Co. Ltd., Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

